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(Title) CONNTELPRO- NEW LEFT

(File No.) 100-71737-1A

Xerox copies of a reproduction of an article appearing in "Barron's" 9/18/68 JR magazine

2. Xerox copies of article from "Reader's Digest" "SDS: Fragment of Campus Chaos" 1-8-68

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Campus or Battleground?

Columbia Is a Warning to All American Universities

This lead article from the May 20 issue of BARRON'S, was written by Robert Hessen, a young instructor in Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, and candidate for a doctorate in the Department of History.

It is being reprinted in the form of an advertisement by Dow Jones & Company, publishers of Barron's, in the interests of the wide audience the subject commands.

A LARGER-than-life portrait of Karl Marx dominated the entrance of a classroom building; a red flag flew from its rooftop. Chains barred the doors of other buildings, and chanting mobs roamed across the campus. The scene might have been the University of Havana or Peking. It wasn't. It took place just a few express stops from Wall Street, at Columbia University, where, from April 23-30, student leftists seized and occupied five university buildings.

The siege tactics which disrupted Columbia and brought its normal activities to a halt represent the latest assault by a revolutionary movement which aims to seize first the universities and then the industries of America. The rebels are members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a nationwide organization with chapters on over 250 campuses (Barron's, November 15, 1965, and March 11, 1968).

* * *

Originally, when SDS began as an outgrowth of the socialist League for Industrial Democracy, it repudiated communism as an authoritarian system and excluded communists from its membership. However, in 1964-65, SDS sought to broaden its power base by forming a united front with communist youth groups. Although SDS continued to describe its objectives in such murky phrases as "participatory democracy," the real tenor of its philosophy can best be seen in its intellectual heroes, Marx and Mao; in its action hero, Che Guevara; and in its tactics.

They admit that their campaign was a failure, which they ascribe to student and faculty apathy, and to the administration's refusal to hear and to heed their policy recommendations.

SDS rebels then resorted to their ultimate political weapon: the initiation of physical force, believing that they had a moral right to do so because they were "acting in a good cause." In the past, they had released many trial balloons to test this technique: they had obstructed N.R.O.T.C. graduation ceremonies; they had staged sit-ins in the offices of university administrators; and they had prevented recruiters for business firms and the C.I.A. from interviewing on campus. In each case, the consequence had been a polite rap on the knuckles, a verbal reprimand devoid of significant penalties such as expulsion or criminal prosecution.

On April 23, after trying to block construction at the gym site, SDS demonstrators and their militant Negro allies, members of the Student Afro-American Society, returned to campus. At the urging of their leaders, they marched on Hamilton Hall, the main classroom building of Columbia College. They were determined to barricade themselves in until the university met their demands. An unexpected fissure occurred within the ranks of the rebels who claimed to be united in their opposition to racism: the Negro militants ordered the whites to get out, and SDS complied. SDS faculty mediators labored under the belief that the rebels would be willing to negotiate for a peaceful solution to the mounting crisis. What they discovered, however, was that every concession made by the administration only produced escalated rebel demands. SDS' ultimate demand was that they be granted total amnesty as a pre-condition for negotiation.

It grew increasingly obvious that the rebels would not withdraw from the buildings until forced out by the police. They wanted blood to be shed, so that they could raise the cry of "police brutality," acquire the aura of martyrdom, and thereby win the majority of students and faculty to their side. Regrettably, President Kirk played right into their hands, by waiting until the sixth day of siege before calling in the police. The only other alternative open to him at that point would have been total ends. As befits socialists, they regard the university as just another natural resource awaiting their expropriation.

But the long-range objective of SDS is even more sinister. As a sympathetic article in The New Republic (May 11, 1968) states: "The point of the game was power. And in the broadest sense, to the most radical members of the SDS Steering Committee, Columbia itself was not the issue. It was revolution, and if it could be shown that a great university could literally be taken over in a matter of days by a well-organized group of students, then no university was secure. Everywhere the purpose was to destroy institutions of the American Establishment, in the hope that out of the chaos a better America would emerge."

* * *

The rebels have no patience for any slow process true only in the narrow sense that they did not shed blood. But force was inextricably involved in every act that they perpetrated. They held the Associate Dean as hostage against his will—that was force. They barricaded faculty and students from their offices and classrooms—that was force. They seized property which was not rightfully theirs and refused to release it until their demands were met—that was force. Each of these is punished as an act of force under the civil laws of our society. They are the crimes known as false imprisonment, criminal trespass and extortion.

If these acts were perpetrated by a lone individual, their criminal character would be obvious. If a single felon had held the dean hostage, or seized the office of President Kirk, rifled his desk and copied his files, no one would have confused

whether the initials of the aggressors are KKK or SDS.

3) The rebels claim they were justified in using force because the administration had refused to give them a hearing on their demands for change. A university, like a well-run business, should be interested in knowing whether it is satisfying its customers. If it provides students with incompetent faculty, or poor laboratories or libraries, or supports political policies which they oppose, it is in the university's self-interest to maintain open channels of communication so that grievances can be expressed and remedial actions considered. Students who are dissatisfied with any aspect of a university's policies have a right to peacefully protest and petition, and even, in extreme situations, to boycott classes or organize a student strike. But they have no right to compel anyone to listen to their demands, nor a right to force other people to go on strike with them by prohibiting access to classes or by creating a general climate of terror to intimidate those who would oppose them.

4) The rebels claim that since force is justified when peaceful tactics fail, they should be granted full am-

7) Rebels should not be criminally prosecuted. After all, they are students, not criminals. One need only remember that it was Nazi students who set fire to university libraries and terrorized professors. Being a student does not grant one an exemption from the laws which prohibit attacks on human life and property. The rebels acted like criminals and should be punished as such.

8) It is impractical to suspend or expel the student rebels because there are so many of them. This amounts to saying that if a sufficiently large mob breaks the law or violates individual right, it will be immune from punishment. If this principle is accepted, then every lawbreaker will be safe from prosecution if he can find enough members for his gang. This will provide the leader with an absolutely irresistible recruitment device, and invite the outbreak of a reign of terror.

9) Admittedly the rebels violated property rights, but calling in the police could result in injury or loss of life, which is more important than loss of property. This argument amounts to saying that the lives of aggressors are more important than the property of victims. In action, this would mean that

slogans scrawled across the embattled Columbia campus—"Lenin won, Castro won, and we will win, too!"

SDS' hard-core membership at Columbia is fewer than 200 out of 17,800 students. But after it seized campus buildings, barred faculty and students from their offices and classrooms, and held a dean as hostage, its ranks were swelled by several hundred sympathizers, including many outsiders. SDS launched its assault on Columbia after failing peacefully to attain two of its political objectives on campus:

1) The severing of Columbia's connection with the Institute for Defense Analyses, a government-sponsored consortium which performs research and analysis relating to national defense and domestic riot control. SDS complained that Columbia's affiliation was aiding America's "imperialist aggression" in Vietnam, while at home I.D.A.'s studies in riot control were designed to suppress demonstrations by anti-war groups.

2) A halt to the construction of a new gymnasium in Morningside Park, which adjoins Harlem, on land leased to Columbia by the City of New York.

SDS claimed that Columbia was guilty of "institutional racism," that the university was poaching upon the territory of the adjacent Negro community, and that the separate entrance for the part of the gym set aside for use by the neighborhood children constituted "Gym Crow."

In fact, the Columbia gymnasium had been warmly endorsed by over 40 Harlem community groups when it was announced eight years ago. It would occupy only two of the 30 acres in Morningside Park. Its presence would create an atmosphere of safety in an area which is now the territory of muggers and addicts. Separate entrances would be necessary because Columbia students would enter from the Heights on which the university is located, while Harlem residents would more conveniently reach the gym through the park which lies some 200 feet below. The issue is not one of bigotry but of geography.

SDS spokesmen claimed, truthfully, that they had sought to arouse the Columbia community into opposing the gym and the I.D.A. links. then proceeded to capture a base of operation of its own. The rebels first seized the administrative offices of President Grayson Kirk in Low Library, and later three more classroom buildings.

Most students reacted with bewilderment and outrage. They demanded to know why the campus police had not been called in, and why the rebels were allowed to receive reinforcements of manpower and food. They witnessed caravans of litter-bearers marching across campus with cartons of supplies, as if their destination were a country picnic. Many students also wondered why the administration had not ordered the cutting off of electricity, water and telephones inside the buildings held by the rebels, since it was known that they were making Xerox copies of President Kirk's letter files and formulating strategy with outside allies by phone.

The administration's failure to take prompt action evidently sprang from a number of motives: fear of bad publicity; uncertainty about the morality of using the police to uphold law and order; reluctance to make a decision which might prove unpopular with some of the faculty, students or alumni; anxiety that members of the Harlem community might march on Columbia if police were used to clear the buildings; and the delusion that if they took no punitive action, the rebels would recognize them as men of good will. An SDS leader later admitted that if President Kirk had responded within the first hour, or even the first day, by sending in the university's own security police, the rebels would have "folded like a house of cards." By its inaction, the administration gave the rebels time to organize their resistance, bolster their morale and mobilize sympathizers and supplies from the outside.

* * *

Members of the senior faculty attempted to mediate between the administration and the rebels. But their efforts were futile, since they were faced with an impossible assignment: to divise a peace formula ambiguous enough to satisfy both sides—which meant that the terms of settlement had to both promise and refuse amnesty for the rebels. [illegible] capitulation, a final act of appeasement which would have served as an engraved invitation to renewed rebel demands in the future. The proper time to have acted against the rebels was at the outset of the siege, when a few dozen campus security officers could have achieved what it later took nearly 1,000 city police to do, at a price of over 100 injured rebels, spectators and policemen.

The aftermath of calling in the police was an upsurge of sympathy for the rebels. Their allies on campus called for a general strike by students and faculty to protest the use of police and to demand the ouster of President Kirk for having called them in. One mark of the effectiveness of this strike is that Columbia College, the undergraduate division of the university, voted to end all classes for the rest of the semester, which was scheduled to run another month. The strikers also won support from those who disapproved of both the tactics and objectives of SDS, but who wished to take advantage of the strike to bring about what is cryptically described as "restructuring of the university."

Even those most sympathetic to SDS, however, do not deny that the issues of I.D.A. and the gym were merely pretexts to justify the resort to force. SDS' short-range objective is to achieve "student power," which means total control over the university. They seek student veto power over appointment and tenure of faculty, admission of new students, courses offered by the university, degree requirements and the disposition of university funds. They propose to "radicalize the faculty," which means to purge it of conservatives and of law-and-order liberals who oppose the initiation of force to achieve political of change. They are tired of "just talk"—they want "action now." They will tolerate no opposition. They are indifferent to the fact that their tactics will destroy Columbia University by driving out the best minds, just as Nazi terror tactics drove the Jewish intellectuals out of the universities of Germany. But there is a crucial difference now. While men like Einstein could escape to England or America during the Thirties, SDS will try to close all avenues of escape. The use of intimidation and force will spread until there will be no sanctuary for men of reason within the academic world, or, ultimately, within the nation. One need only consider the fate of conservatives and liberals alike in countries which have been overrun by SDS' intellectual mentors: Mao's China and Castro's Cuba.

Since SDS tactics have succeeded in crippling a great university, the next targets can be City Hall, the State Capitol, or even the White House. If this prediction seems alarmist, consider the fact that SDS sympathizers known as "Yippies" already have announced plans to intimidate and disrupt the Democratic National Convention in Chicago this summer, in order to extract concessions on platform and candidates.

Whatever the final outcome of the Columbia strike, one thing is certain: the methods used at Columbia will be embraced by other student leftists on campuses throughout the country. Those who resort to force will justify their tactics by the same arguments advanced by the Columbia rebels and their apologists. If this national menace is to be checked, it is imperative that one know how to answer them.

1) Some rebels claim that none of their tactics involved the use of force. This was [illegible] committed" crusader. On an individual basis, if someone demands that you grant him wealth or power that he has not earned and which he can only obtain by threats of violence, one does not doubt for a moment that he is an extortionist. The act of a lone thug does not become legitimatized when he teams up with other hoodlums. As Ayn Rand noted in "Capitalism: the Unknown Ideal," no individual can acquire rights by joining a gang. "Rights are not a matter of numbers—and there can be no such thing, in law or in morality, as actions forbidden to an individual, but permitted to a mob."

* * *

2) Other rebels admit that they used force, but claim that force is justified when peaceful tactics fail. The fundamental political principle that all men must respect is that no individual or group may initiate the use of force for any purpose whatsoever. To accept SDS' alternative amounts to carte blanche for violence, and invites the complete breakdown of the rule of law.

To understand the grotesque irrationality of SDS' argument, consider the following. Imagine that there were a student chapter at Columbia of the Ku Klux Klan, which was protesting the proposed use of the new gym by Negroes. They tried, through campus rallies and petitions, to arouse the students, faculty and administration to support their demands, but their peaceful tactics failed. If this group then proceeded to seize university buildings and hold members of the administration as hostages, would anyone have condoned their use of force, or have called for negotiations and compromise? The principle is the same: the initiation of force to achieve one's political objectives is both immoral and illegal, regardless of nesty. The single best answer to this argument is provided by Professor Leonard Peikoff in his forthcoming book, "Nazism and Contemporary America: the Ominous Parallels," who says: "The demand for amnesty on principle is the demand for the abdication on principle of legal authority; it is a demand for the formal sanction in advance of all future acts of force and violence, for the promise that such acts may be perpetrated hereafter with impunity. It is a demand to institutionalize the appeasement of brute force as a principle of civil policy in this county."

5) The rebels claim that police represent violence, and therefore should not be used on a college campus which is a citadel of reason and persuasion. Here the rebels evade the fact that they were the ones who first resorted to violence. They obliterate the distinction between criminals who initiate the use of force and the police whose function it is to retaliate with force to restore peace and to protect the rights of the victims.

* * *

6) The rebels claim that their quarrel with the administration was purely an internal dispute, hence the introduction of police represents meddlesome interference by outsiders. By the same reasoning, one could just as well conclude that if workers seize a factory, customers seize a store, or tenants seize an apartment building, these, too, are internal matters and do not justify calling in the police. In reason there can be no such concept as an "internal dispute" which allows someone to be victimized and prevented from calling the police. Those who violate property rights are scarcely in a position to claim that their conquered territory is "private property" upon which police may not enter. the police should not restrain rioting mobs from looting stores, or interfere with the KKK when it uses firebombs on Negro churches. On this principle, any victim of theft or expropriation would be advised to surrender his property—his wallet or warehouse—without resistance, lest the thief be hurt in the struggle. Acceptance of this principle would make every individual the defenseless target for any vandal or socialist.

* * *

The Columbia crisis vitally affects the life of every American. No one's life or property can be secure in a society which tolerates the use of force by any group to achieve its goals. And no one will be safe as long as college and civil authorities persist in their policy of answering aggression with appeasement.

Now is the time for intelligent counter-action. One means is to withhold financial support from colleges which condone or compromise with student terror tactics. A second is to write to the president and trustees of colleges urging that they endorse the following position: that their institution offers no sanctuary to any group which advocates the initiation of physical force, and that they will act immediately and without hesitation to expel and criminally prosecute any student guilty of such tactics.

Men need to live by the guidance of rational principles and to resolve their disagreements peacefully. It is both immoral and impractical to abandon principles in a time of crisis, and then hope to survive on the basis of pragmatic expendiency and cowardly compromise. Each time that a violation of individual rights is tolerated, it serves as an invitation for future violations. A free society cannot survive unless men of reason rally to its defense.

For additional reprints of this article write to: Robert M. Bleiberg, Editor, BARRON'S, 30 Broad Street, New York City 10004

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ing from complete amnesty for Rudd and others to stopping construction on a nearby gym bordering Harlem. The next day, an SDS raiding party smashed into and occupied Low Library; later three other university buildings were seized. Raiders broke into the university president's office, filched his files, handed out copies of his personal correspondence. They set up a "war room" in one building and coordinated activity through a network of 40 walkie-talkies, telephones and runners.

Shut out of their classes, other students were outraged. They formed a "Majority Coalition," swiftly marshaled 2000 signatures demanding that the university president take "firm action." Said Coalition spokesman Paul Vilardi: "Students do have some reasonable complaints, but what SDS is doing to Columbia is like slitting your wife's throat because she eats crackers in bed."

But President Grayson Kirk vacillated. He suspended gym construction, and reportedly promised to end military research, even to tender his own resignation "for reasons of health." So 400 anti-protesters, wearing coats and ties as their own badge of protest, formed a human wall around Low Library offices to stop food and messengers. The radicals tried to storm through, swinging fists, but the blockaders held. Finally, with the radicals rumored to be arming themselves with pipes, staves and bricks, Kirk sent the Majority Coalition home and asked police to clear the buildings.

At Low Library, 500 students and faculty blocked the way; at Fayerweather Hall, another 125. They screamed "Police brutality!" into grinding television cameras as police formed a standard riot wedge and charged, bloodying noses and heads. Police arrested 707—26 percent not on Columbia student rolls.

"This cop violence is good!" said Rudd. "We're going to get a lot of help." Grabbing the police-intervention issue, SDSers inveigled many former critics into joining a campus-wide strike. The Columbia faculty gave in and canceled formal classes for the rest of the school year.

But that was not the end of the Columbia tragedy. Four weeks later Rudd and his followers marched into Hamilton again. Campus gates were barricaded, and, following a peaceful arrest, fires were set in Fayerweather, and bricks were hurled at police. Someone even broke into the office of a professor who had condemned extremism, and there burned his manuscript and notes representing ten years of research.

Time to Get Tough. The sad lesson of Columbia was stated by New York *Times* education writer Fred M. Hechinger: "Any society, academic or otherwise, that lacks the will to defend itself against illegitimate disruption and takeover is crippled and, as a free society, may be doomed."

Indeed, the lessons must now be clear to all:

1. Students and faculty must support prompt action to maintain campus peace. At Brooklyn College, when SDSers seized the registrar's office, other students condemned the disrupters as "today's version of Hitler's storm troopers," demanded "strict enforcement of the law"—and got it. College authorities summarily expelled the rebels, police carted them off, and peace returned to Brooklyn College.

2. College administrators must not appease or temporize with totalitarian minorities using coercion and anti-democratic tactics. Although the intervention of civic police was abhorrent to all, both students and administrators at Columbia admit that firm action taken against the first few hundred Hamilton Hall sit-ins would have avoided the escalation of protest to a university-wide strike. Before Columbia's troubles were over, 5000 students were involved, a serious clash with police had occurred, and the entire school had suffered an inestimable loss of prestige.

3. We must all support basic university reforms that *are* needed. Inevitably, a "knowledge factory" atmosphere has developed from the campus population explosion, with accompanying depersonalization and frustration. Educators must pay far more attention to the individual student and to legitimate, orderly expression of grievances.

Talking to educators and students around the country, I find a hopeful, growing determination that responsible, forceful action by the democratic majority can demolish the SDS "imperialist conspiracy" syndrome. "Students are usually idealists and in fact come to college to seek a better world by getting the best possible education," Columbia junior Jonathan Edelstein said to me. "But if we let a dictatorial extremist minority who think they have already found all the answers rob us of that opportunity, we will lose the future."

THE NOVEMBER Reader's Digest will carry an article exploring some of the causes of student dissatisfaction today and the reasons why even nonradical students often lend their support to the current rebellion.

Reprints of this article are available. Prices, postpaid to one address: 10—50¢; 50—$2; 100—$3.50; 500—$12.50.
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A Reader's Digest REPRINT

SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos

A small but highly active band of college students, calling themselves Students for a Democratic Society, are doing everything they can to dispense with both democracy and society

BY EUGENE H. METHVIN

DURING the past year, college campuses across the United States from Columbia to Stanford exploded with violence, bloodshed and arson. In the thick of this disruption was an organization of self-proclaimed radicals called the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

This fall, as classes resume, educators and police who once shrugged off SDS as just another band of youthful rebels are bracing for more trouble. To see why, look at a sampling of SDS's recent record. At the University of Wisconsin last fall, 70 persons were injured after an SDS-organized riot against Dow Chemical Co. recruiters. At the University of Georgia, SDS-led demonstrators occupied the administration building, demanding that women students be allowed to drink and stay out all night. At San Francisco State, they launched a rampage of looting, brawling and attempted arson of a campus bookstore, all in the name of defending four hoodlums who had beaten up the editor of the student newspaper. At the University of California in Berkeley, they deployed radio-directed students as shock troops, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with police in an assault on the Oakland Induction Center.

New York University philosophy professor Sidney Hook sums it up:

"By their lawless actions, the members of SDS threaten to become the true grave diggers of academic freedom in the United States."

Salable Line. SDS was activated in June 1962 by a gathering of 59 collegians at Port Huron, Mich. The organization's first manifesto was the "Port Huron Statement," a 39,000-word mildly Marxist economic critique of America. In it, the members were, in one SDSer's words, "naming the enemy and then saying how to get him."

This has proved a most salable line among the new collegiate generation. In just 14 years, America's college population has skyrocketed from 2,600,000 to seven million. Typically, at Cornell the biggest freshman and sophomore classes fell to green teaching assistants with an average age of 26; at Berkeley, 900 graduate assistants carried the instruction load in the first two years, and classes often bloated to 1500. Thousands of students arrived on campus expecting close and intellectually enriching contact with wise professors, and instead crashed up against the increasing impersonality, the anonymity and regimented demands of today's mass universities.

Some among them began looking for a scapegoat. Yale psychologist Kenneth Keniston calls the activists a tiny minority with a "protest-prone personality." Prof. Lewis Feuer, who quit Berkeley in disgust after campus totalitarians took over, found them "possessed by a terrible, compulsive irrationality that corrupted their idealism." Another critic diagnosed this significant and talented minority as "super-idealists, unhappy because America fails to live up to its textbook image, upset because life is different from dreams."

Bored with the prospect of ordinary careers in the affluent "post-industrial" technocracy, many of these students began cranking SDS mimeographs, walking picket lines and attending SDS rallies. By mid-1968, SDS claimed to have 6300 dues-paying members with another 35,000 unregistered participants in 250 chapters, all under the direction of SDS headquarters in a shabby two-room flat on Chicago's West Madison Street.

Miniskirts and Manuals. The student who walks into an SDS meeting today hears Marxist rhetoric often virtually indistinguishable from Radio Moscow's worst Stalinist paranoia. SDS organizers denounce "oppressors," "exploiters," and the "Al Capones who run this country." The university is a "colony" of "the military-industrial complex." Members refer openly to themselves as "professional revolutionaries" whose careers are "committed to the destruction of imperialism and capitalism." SDS National Secretary Greg Calvert boasted to a New York *Times* reporter: "We're working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment. We're actively organizing sedition."

Scores of those who have swallowed the SDS hook are attracted by

big issues such as slum poverty, civil rights and the Vietnam war. But SDS strategy also calls for pouncing on *any issue* that will excite students. At Princeton it was letting girls in the dormitories, at the University of Texas the presence of a Confederate flag, at San Francisco State a food-price protest and demand to take over the cafeteria and bookstore, at the University of Chicago a controversy over draft-deferment exams and class rankings.

"Every attempt should be made to connect campus issues with off-campus questions," advises former SDS Vice President Carl Davidson. "In the high schools, raise demands to wear long hair and miniskirts, and then politicalize them," prescribes a California SDSer. At Wisconsin, another reports, "We organized dormitory students around rules, and then it was easy to move them on such issues as the university's relation to Chase Manhattan Bank."

Specific suggestions for throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery of society include such tactics as: picking public fights with welfare workers; starting trash-can fires and pulling fire alarms in high schools as "forms of protest"; making appointments by the score with university deans and registrars—to "overuse the bureaucracy"; checking out an inordinate number of books to disrupt libraries and study programs; disrupting draft boards by registering under a false name so "federal agents will spend much time attempting to track down people who do not exist." Such tactics are far more than youthful pranks. Their ultimate goal is nothing less than the destruction of society itself.

How Pink? Though the SDS has an image of independent radicalism, mounting evidence indicates it is not as much a "New Left" as it would have press and public believe. For instance:

• Communists have sat in on SDS meetings and coached organizers from the start. In turn, SDS leaders have been welcomed at secret communist conventions.

• The 1965 SDS convention repealed a constitutional stipulation barring communists from membership. Subsequently, Communist Party leaders quietly told members they "could work through SDS." Soon a Progressive Labor Party group sympathetic to the Red Chinese moved into SDS. Today the Maoist, Stalinist and Trotskyite Communist Parties abound at SDS conventions and control some SDS chapters.

• SDSers maintain contacts with communist nations through frequent foreign travels. Tom Hayden, an SDS founder and its tactical chieftain, visited Hanoi in 1965 with top U.S. Red strategist Herbert Aptheker. He has also sojourned in Moscow, Peking and Havana. In September 1967, ten SDSers journeyed to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, for a week-long ultra-secret powwow with Vietcong and North Vietnamese representatives. Other leaders went to Havana for Castro's

International Cultural Congress last January.

• A strong communist flavor was vividly apparent at SDS's national convention in East Lansing, Mich., last June. Moved by the romantic image of Castro, delegates spouted the maxims of Che Guevara and paraded in khakis. Of the three national officers chosen, only one failed to proclaim himself a communist. Before her unanimous election as inter-organizational secretary, non-student Bernadine Dohrn, 26, was asked if she was a "socialist." Her reply: "I consider myself a revolutionary communist." At that, the audience of 500 rose in cheers.

The SDSers marched the red flag of communist revolution and the black flag of anarchy to the dais of their convention hall. Without a ripple of dissent, speaker after speaker espoused the dogma that American society must be destroyed by constant disruption now and revolutionary "armed struggle" when the time is ripe. "The ability to manipulate people through violence and mass media has never been greater, the potential for us as radicals never more exciting, than now," one speaker proclaimed. Behind the scenes, FBI intelligence has revealed, a secret workshop in "sabotage and explosives" dealt with what type of bomb best destroys communications and how to fire Molotov cocktails from shotguns.

Yet it would be a mistake simply to identify all SDS members as Moscow or Peking communists. Indeed, many are actively anti-Kremlin and non-communist. Their common bond "is a passionate desire to destroy, to annihilate, to tear down," says FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. "To put it bluntly, they are a new type of subversive, and their danger is great."

To understand *how* dangerous, look at the SDS in action at the most explosive of the recent disorders—the upheaval at Columbia.

Revolt at Columbia. Late last year, 300 delegates to the SDS National Council at Bloomington, Ind., decided to launch a national campaign they dubbed "Ten days to shake the empire." Secret caucuses picked Columbia for a "beacon" demonstration whose flare would spark a nationwide conflagration.

Field general for the insurrection was junior Mark Rudd, who had been named Columbia SDS chapter chairman after returning from a January tour in Cuba. On March 27, he led a hundred followers into Low Library, Columbia's large-domed administrative center, and demanded that the university end its sponsorship of a defense research institute. Ordered to appear for disciplinary action, Rudd announced that a new march would be made into Low Library on April 23. Blocked by 200 anti-SDS students on that date, he and his followers stormed into Hamilton Hall, Columbia's main undergraduate classroom center. There they imprisoned Dean Henry Coleman and two aides for 25 hours and unveiled a list of "demands," rang-

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Submitted by SA [redacted]

Running publications of the newspaper OPEN CITY.

OPEN CITY ISSUES FEB. 1968 through MARCH 6, 1968

DESTROYED KAJ 6/14/73

100-71737-1B1
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
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JUL 16 1970
FBI—LOS ANGELES
FR

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # 100-71737-1B1

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 9/16/68

(retyped 7/16/70) (mm)

Title and Character of Case

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
	SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
BULKY EXHIBIT	REFERENCE

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Submitted by SA [redacted]

Running publications of the newspaper OPEN CITY.

OPEN CITY ISSUES DECEMBER 6, 1968 thru FEBRUARY 8, 1969.

DESTROYED KAJ 6/14/72

100-71737-1B2

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUL 16 1970
FBI—LOS ANGELES
ER

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # 100-71737-1B2

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 9/16/68

(retyped 7/16/70) (mm)

Title and Character of Case

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
	SA. [redacted] b6 b7C

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
BULKY EXHIBIT	REFERENCE

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Submitted by Sa [redacted]

Running publication of the newspaper FREE PRESS.

FREE PRESS ISSUES FETRUARY 2, 1968 thru JUNE 27, 1968.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

RT 10-15-74

MR 10-26-81

100-71737-1B3
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Field File #100-71737-1B3

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 9/16/68
(retyped 7/16/70) (mm)

Title and Character of Case

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
	SA [redacted]

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b7C

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
BULKY EXHIBIT	REFERENCE

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Submitted by SA [redacted]

Running publication of the newspaper FREE PRESS.

FREE PRESS ISSUES JULY 12, 1968 thru OCTOBER 25, 1968.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

RH 10-15-24

MM 10-26-81

100-71737-1B4
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 16 1970
FBI—LOS ANGELES
ER

Field File # 100-71737-1B4

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 9/16/68

(retyped 7/16/70(mm)

Title and Character of Case

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
	SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
BULKY EXHIBIT ROOM	REFERENCE

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Submitted by SA [redacted]

Running publications of the newspaper FREE PRESS.

SEE 100-72547-1B1

100-71737-1B5
SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
JUL 16 1970
FBI—LOS ANGELES

FREE PRESS ISSUES JANUARY 3, 1969 thru MAY 16, 1969.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Rt 10-15-74

pr 10-26-81

Field File # 100-71737-1B5

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 1/10/72

Title and Character of Case

NEW LEFT MOVEMENT
PUBLICATIONS
IS-MISC.

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/10/72	FBI Los Angeles

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Room	Reference

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Submitted by SA John P. Andrews

Miscellaneous copies of the "Free Press" dated from January 10, 1969 through April 11, 1969.

100-71737-1B6
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SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 10 1972
FBI—LOS ANGELES

1/18/72 Retain all items
6/11/73 - Retain
10-15-74

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # 100-71737-1B6

SAC, New York

5/23/68

Director, FBI

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

A review of "underground" newspapers shows that these papers are largely devoted to New Left activity. Each issue of these papers carries articles dealing with activities engaged in by individuals and groups associated with the New Left. In addition, a schedule of planned future activity is frequently listed.

Of particular interest in the Counterintelligence Program are the many references to the immorality of individuals associated with the New Left. These many articles are also highly critical of police departments and their efforts to control both demonstrations and the use and sale of narcotics.

You should insure that Agents handling New Left matters are thoroughly familiar with these papers and are reviewing them to gain additional insight into it. Effective immediately, all offices should forward a copy of the so-called "underground" newspapers to the Bureau on a continuing basis. Mark your communication enclosing the papers to the attention of the Internal Security Section.

2 - Chicago
(2) - Los Angeles
2 - San Francisco
2 - Washington Field

orig. sent Bur 12/14/78 Trp

100-71737-2

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MAY 24 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Other counterintelligence action appears to be contingent upon effective informant penetration of on campus dissident groups.

It is also suggested that consideration be given to furnishing Selective Service with information regarding students eligible for the draft who participate in New Left activities resulting in violence.

It is also suggested that the Bureau through sources which may be available to them encourage a sponsoring of a research paper by a prominent educator which would point up the causes of these demonstrations and the relationship of student leaders to the CP and related groups.

Consideration might also be given to urging school administrations through appropriate sources to adopt more stringent rules regarding campus demonstrations which might result in the expulsion of the dissident leaders. In this regard it is also suggested that an effort be made to encourage school administrations to prosecute locally violations of the law in connection with the demonstrations.

Los Angeles has only one key activist, i.e. [redacted] who is attending the SDS convention to be held in East Lansing, Michigan, for one week beginning 6/9/68. Los Angeles is developing a source [redacted] and expects to be in possession of information as a result of which will suggest effective counterintelligence activity. b6 b7C b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) 7/18/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (7/12-18/68) and one copy of "Open City" (7/12-18/68) marked obscene.

Sergeant [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department, Vice Detail, advised on 7/17/68 that [redacted] was arrested [redacted] for Distributing Obscenity (311.2) and was incarcerated Los Angeles City Jail. He is out on bond of $500 plus $125 Penalty Assessment.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

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(4)

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100-71737-15

TIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70663)(P)

SUBJECT: "OPEN CITY" (Newspaper)
IS - C
OO: LOS ANGELES

Re Los Angeles letter to Director dated 7/8/68 and captioned "Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security, Disruption of the New Left (Bufile 100-449698; Los Angeles file 100-71737).

Referenced communication enclosed a copy of the 7/5-11/68 edition of the "Open City" newspaper.

The Los Angeles Division is currently developing background information on this newspaper under the caption, "Open City" (Newspaper), IS - C (Los Angeles file 100-70663), the results of which will be furnished the Bureau upon completion of investigation.

For the information of the Bureau, on 7/16/68, Sgt. [redacted] of Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), Administrative Vice Detail, advised SA [redacted] that his department had received numerous complaints concerning a photograph of a nude female appearing in the 7/5-11/68 edition of "Open City" newspaper, and his department had obtained authorization by the Los Angeles City Attorney to arrest [redacted]

b6
b7C

On 7/17/68, Sgt. [redacted] LAPD, Administrative Vice Detail, advised SA [redacted] that one [redacted] was arrested at [redacted] on [redacted] and was charged with violation of 311.2 PC (Distributing Obscenity), with bond set at $500 plus a $125 penalty assessment.

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4 - Bureau
(2 - 100-)("Open City")
(2 - 100-449698)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-71737)
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OFFICE COPY

100-71737-16

He stated that [redacted] posted bond and was cited to return to Los Angeles City Court, Division 59, on [redacted] at [redacted]. b6 b7C

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name Birth Data	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Hair	[redacted]
Eyes	
Height	
Weight	[redacted] pounds

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DATE 06-02-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

On June 18, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the only new left activist organization active on the campus at California State College at Fullerton, California (CSF) is the Jack London Chapter of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) (See appendix). Source advised the Jack London Society was a recognized campus organization and that on May 2, 1968, the Jack London Society held a press conference to announce that it had become an official affiliate of the SDS and would be known as the Jack London Chapter, SDS. Source stated the Jack London Society had sponsored a number of anti-Vietnam speakers on the campus prior to its affiliation with the SDS, but has not been overly active since that time. Source also indicated the possibility exists that the SDS, which is not a campus recognized organization, may not be granted official recognition when and if it applies in September 1968.

Source also advised that [redacted], at CSF, is the faculty advisor for the above organization. Source also stated [redacted] has been active for two years in promoting anti-Vietnam demonstrations and speakers on the campus. Source stated that [redacted] California, a [redacted] at CSF, is chairman of the Jack London Chapter, SDS. b6 b7C b7D

Source indicated the SDS has about thirty members on the campus, about half of whom are relatively inactive. No disruptive activities have resulted on the campus as a result of the activities of the SDS.

[redacted] is a white male, born [redacted] in [redacted] and resides at [redacted] California. b6 b7C

100-71737-18

15 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 31, 1968, that the only organization operating within the New Left, on the campus at the University of California at Irvine (UCI), is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See appendix). Source advised the SDS is an officially recognized campus organization. He further indicated there have been no disturbances on the campus to date nor has the SDS attempted to disrupt campus activities. He advised that the leading activists in the SDS on the campus at UCI are:

b6
b7C

[redacted], California
[redacted] was born [redacted] at
[redacted]. He is a white male.

[redacted]
[redacted] California
[redacted] was born on [redacted] at
[redacted]. He is a white male.

[redacted]
[redacted], California
[redacted] was born on [redacted] at
[redacted]. She is a white female.

[redacted]
[redacted], California
[redacted] was born on [redacted] at
[redacted]. She is a white female.

100-71737-19

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[redacted] California
[redacted] was born on [redacted] at
[redacted]. He is a white male.

Other sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised as follows:

[redacted] attended the National Committee meeting of the SDS held in Michigan in June 1967.

[redacted] attended the National Committee meeting of the SDS held in Berkeley, California, in December 1966.

[redacted] attended the SDS National Convention in June 1967, and is a member of the National Council of the SDS.

[redacted] attended the meeting of the SDS National Committee in Berkeley, California in December 1966.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1968 a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)(see appendix) exists, though not an approved organization, on campus of Cal State College at Long Beach, California (CSCLB).

The March 6, 1968 issue of "The 49er", official CSCLB publication, identified [redacted] as the newly elected chairman of SDS. b6 b7C

Records, Registrar's Office, CSCLB, indicate that [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] b6 b7C
Records, Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento indicate [redacted] is a white male, [redacted], [redacted] lbs., [redacted]
Source advised that while attending CSCLB, [redacted] resided at [redacted] California.

Source advised in December, 1967 that [redacted] b6 b7C in December, 1967 was attempting to organize an SDS chapter at CSCLB.

Records, CSCLB, Registrar's Office, reflect that [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] [redacted] and resides at [redacted] California.
Records, Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, reflect b6 b7C
that [redacted] is a white male, [redacted], [redacted] lbs., [redacted] [redacted].

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

The March 6, 1968 issue of "The 49er" identifies [redacted] as secretary of SDS at CSCLB. b6 b7C

Records, Registrar's Office, CSCLB, reflect that [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] and resides at [redacted] California. Records, Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, reflect [redacted] is a white female, [redacted], [redacted] lbs., [redacted].

Source advised that on various dates from May 28, 1968 through June 4, 1968 demonstrations took place at CSCLB primarily to protest the banning by college officials of a public showing of sculptures by Bill Spater, a former graduate student at CSCLB. These sculptures, providing a "graphic description of sexual activity", had been deemed obscene by college officials. The demonstrations, sponsored by SDS chapter in the Long Beach area took place on May 28, 29, 31, June 3 and 4, 1968.

DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 28, 1968

At about noon, about 150 persons held a march on the campus. The demonstrators marched from the free speech area to the Administration Building. They proceeded into the Administration Building where they remained for only a short time before leaving without incident. The demonstrators then dispersed.

DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 29, 1968

At about 12:30 p.m., about 300 to 350 students marched into the Administration Building. The demonstrators remained in the Administration Building despite warnings by college officials to leave or face arrest. Many of the demonstrators did leave the building and those that did not leave were arrested by campus police with assistance from the Long Beach Police Department. Forty two persons were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly and failure to disperse.

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

On May 30, 1968, source advised that members of the SDS and other militant student activists at CSCLB were planning action to close down the campus on May 31, 1968. It was reported that [redacted] a CSCLB English instructor and advisor to SDS was reportedly making arrangements with local college SDS groups to support this demonstration. [redacted] was also in contact with the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (see appendix), in order to make arrangements for bail money in the event additional arrests took place on May 31, 1968 b6 b7C

DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 31, 1968

At about noon, a rally was held in the free speech area with about 750 persons present. At about 1:00 p.m. this group of persons marched around the Administration Building, but did not enter. The demonstrators then returned to the free speech area where a rally continued until about 3:30 p.m. About 40 instructors and professors at CSCLB participated in the march and about 100 non-student demonstrators were in attendance. There were no incidents of violence.

DEMONSTRATION ON JUNE 3, 1968

At 12:00 noon, about 150 demonstrators, led by [redacted] (supra); [redacted] SDS members, gathered on campus and at 12:45 p.m. began a march to the Administration Building which was entered. The demonstrators remained in the hallways of this building for about an hour before leaving. They then returned to the free speech area where a rally was conducted until about 2:30 p.m. No arrests or incidents of violence were connected with this demonstration and about 1,000 spectators were present. b6 b7C

DEMONSTRATION ON JUNE 4, 1968

At noon, about 53 persons, led by [redacted] participated in a rally at the free speech area for about 15 b6 b7C

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBR)

A source advised in May, 1968 that the LACDBR has expanded its former scope of interest relating to the foreign born, and has become a militant general defense organization allegedly seeking to safeguard the rights of all individuals, including the Foreign Born, as well as those seeking to avoid military service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The LACDBR is a non-membership organization which is represented by an Administrative Board of about 125 individuals from loosely organized area committees interested in the work of the LACDBR. These board members are invited by ROSE CHERNIN, Executive Director of the LACDBR, who is the guiding, dominant, and motivating force behind the LACDBR. Its headquarters are maintained at 326 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.

Another source advised in May, 1968, that ROSE CHERNIN is currently Organizational Secretary of the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

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Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (SFVSC)

Source one advised on July 9, 1968 that currently the only so called "new left" group is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See Appendix), which is a recognized student organization on the SFVSC campus. It is loosely organized, holds no scheduled meetings, collects no dues and, at present, is without leadership. This source estimates that for the Fall semester there will be approximately 12 students who will be affiliated with this SDS group. The faculty advisor is currently [redacted], a professor of biology at SFVSC. The recorded SDS student representative is [redacted]. b6 b7C

Source two advised on July 9, 1968 that [redacted] is a member of the Peace and Freedom Party, a newly formed political party in California which stresses peace in Vietnam, and he has openly expressed anti-Vietnam war sentiments.

This source also advised on July 9, 1968 that Robert Gura has participated in recent anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the Los Angeles area.

Source two advised on July 31, 1967 that SFVSC SDS group sponsored a demonstration protesting the Vietnam war at the Armed Forces Induction Station (AFIS) in Los Angeles on July 31, 1967 in which 35 persons participated.

Source two also advised on August 1, 1967 that a demonstration sponsored by the SFVSC SDS group was held on this date at the AFIS to protest the draft and the Vietnam war.

15 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
(3) - Los Angeles (100-71737)
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Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - LOS ANGELES VALLEY JUNIOR COLLEGE (VJC)

Source one advised on July 10, 1968 that the only so called "new left" group currently recognized as a student organization on the VJC campus is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See Appendix). This SDS group was organized during the winter 1967 and early spring 1968 term and the current leader (president) is [redacted], a student at VJC. The VJC faculty advisor for this group is history instructor, [redacted]. Both [redacted] and [redacted] have expressed anti-Vietnam war sentiments. Also active with this SDS group is [redacted], a history professor at VJC, who has been very active in anti-Vietnam war matters. b6 b7C

The February 8, 1968 edition of the "Valley Star", campus newspaper at VJC, contains an article concerning a "free speech" protest at the VJC campus wherein several of the students who were described as SDS members passed out a mimeographed leaflet advocating a change in the policy of the Los Angeles Board of Education which requires written material distributed on campus to be approved before circulation.

Source two advised on July 9, 1968 that a "fire bombing" occurred in the Job Placement Center area in the Administration Building on the VJC campus on March 10, 1968. No actual suspects were developed with regard to the person or persons responsible for this act.

Source two also advised on July 9, 1968 that SDS sponsored activities were held on the VJC campus in April 1968 as a part of the nationally held "Ten Days of Protest and Resistance". According to this source, on April 23, 1968

15 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
(3) - Los Angeles (100-71737)
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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - LOS ANGELES VALLEY JUNIOR COLLEGE (VJC)

an anti-war and anti-draft rally was held from 11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon which was attended by approximately 125 students. On April 25, 1968, a lecture at which a regional organizer of the SDS was the main speaker was given. Only 15 VJC students attended this lecture. On April 26, 1968, a program consisting of various speakers, including Professor [redacted], mentioned above, was held in the free speech area of the VJC campus. The topics discussed were Black Power, American Imperialism, condemnation of the war in Vietnam and the "psychology of war". Approximately 120 students attended this program which lasted for about one hour and fifteen minutes. According to source two, all of this "Ten Days of Protest and Resistance" activity on the VJC campus was orderly and no arrests were made.

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Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY -
SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE

On July 8, 1968, [redacted] b6 b7C Santa Barbara City College (SBCC), Santa Barbara, California, advised that until the end of the school year in May 1968 there existed a chapter of Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) at SBCC consisting of two students, [redacted] and [redacted]. The organization is now defunct and will probably not resume in the fall of 1968 because both members are expected to transfer to other schools.

[redacted] has been a student at SBCC since September [redacted]. b6 b7C He was born [redacted], at [redacted] and currently resides at [redacted] Santa Barbara. [redacted] in protest to the war in Vietnam. He has not otherwise been engaged in any subversive activity. He is a current subscriber to the "People's World", a West Coast Communist newspaper.

In the past year, according to [redacted], [redacted] was one of the SBCC students who gave blood for servicemen at a college "bleed-in", but [redacted] tried to insist that his blood be sent to North Vietnam. [redacted] also sought to circulate obscene literature on the campus over the objections of school authorities. [redacted] also agitated for male SBCC students to turn in their draft cards, but [redacted] was the only student to do so. b6 b7C

[redacted] has been a student at SBCC since September [redacted]. He was born [redacted], at [redacted], and currently resides at [redacted] Santa Barbara. He is not known to have been engaged in any subversive activity and took no noteworthy part in [redacted] activities at SBCC during the past year. b6 b7C

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Los Angeles, California
July 22, 1968

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Source, a member of the faculty at Los Angeles City College (LACC) furnished the following information:

"Friends of Students for a Democratic Society" (SDS) chartered on November 11, 1967 at LACC is the only New Left organization on campus.

This organization has attempted to promote SDS activities with minimal success on campus. The organization has been unable to influence the general student body. As of May, 1968, the organization had four active members, three of which were actually students, one having been a former student.

The leaders of "Friends of SDS" are the following:

[redacted] - Vice President of captioned organization

b6
b7C

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	
Height	
Weight	
Hair	
Eyes	
Residence	

[redacted] was chairman of a meeting of captioned organization on April 18, 1968 at which he announced that during the period of April 20, 1968 through April 30, 1968, there would be draft resistance classes, lectures, counseling, and a class walkout. (Results are set forth below.)

[redacted] is a full time student at LACC, having taken a full schedule during the Spring, 1968 term.

100-71737-24

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

15 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
(3) - Los Angeles (100-71737)
(1 - 100-66519)
(1 - 100-70482)

WSB/mak
(18)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	
Height	
Weight	
Hair	
Eyes	
Residence	

[redacted] described in the "Los Angeles Collegian" (LACC newspaper) as "a member of SDS" at LACC, announced on March 22, 1968 that anti-draft campus activity would take place during the week of April 22 - 26, 1968.

[redacted] is a full time student at LACC.

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b7C

[redacted] - President of captioned organization

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[redacted]
Height	
Weight	
Residence	

[redacted] was master of ceremonies of a rally on the LACC campus on April 26, 1968 to protest war in Vietnam. [redacted] gave a speech consisting of remarks against the war in Vietnam, the draft, and how SDS helps young mem seeking to avoid military service.

[redacted] has recently participated in an SDS anti-draft demonstration at the Federal Building, Los Angeles. [redacted] is a full time student at LACC having taken a full schedule during the Spring, 1968 term.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	
Residence	
Height	
Hair	
Eyes	
Scars and marks	

[redacted] has been an active spokesman for the SDS in the Los Angeles area. He was one of twenty SDS members who toured Cuba in February, 1968, and on April 26, 1968 spoke at an anti-draft rally held on the Los Angeles City College campus regarding his tour. b6 b7C

When the organization known as "Friends of SDS" was granted a charter on the LACC campus on November 21, 1967, [redacted] was listed as an "organizer."

During the Spring term, 1968, [redacted] was registered for only one class at LACC and the records of the school's registrar's office show that at an unknown date during that semester, [redacted] withdrew from that class.

During the past year, the only disruptive activity promoted by captioned organization was in connection with the "Ten Days of Resistance" programs. Mr. [redacted] LACC, advised that this organization received minimal support from the general student body during the period of April 20, 1968 through April 30, 1968. He advised that a draft resistance counseling service was attempted on the campus, but he knew of no students other than those active SDS members who attended. He also stated that the organization

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

called for a mass walkout of classes on Friday afternoon, April 26, 1968. He advised that no other students walked out of their classes on that day. He advised that there was a meeting at the school's flag pole that day, but those in attendance were only students who happened to be in the vicinity of the flag pole at that time. Mr. [redacted] stated that no other demonstrations or disruptive activity were initiated by, or participated in, by "Friends of SDS". No faculty members participated in any attempted programs by captioned organization during April 20, 1968 through April 30, 1968.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
July 22, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE,
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

[redacted], University of California, Riverside, has characterized the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as the only new left group at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). She described this campus organization as a loosely organized amalgam of those students who feel a need to actively protest against the institution, that is, the administration. She said they number about 20 to 25 members and this would be at the height of their activity.

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[redacted] advised that the leaders of the SDS are graduate students [redacted], and [redacted]. Background data concerning these individuals is being developed.

On November 15, 1967 about 25 students at UCR staged a one hour sit-in at the entrance of the Placement Center sponsored by the SDS to protest the presence of two Air Force recruiters on the campus. No incidents were recorded and the demonstration was orderly.

About 25 students were interviewed on December 7, 1967 by a Dow Chemical Company representative. Approximately 300 students attended what the Riverside press of December 8, 1967 described as a "somewhat uneventful protest" at UCR. No incidents were recorded.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-71737-25

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED —
FILED —

15 - Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-71737)
(1 - 100-66519)
(1 - 100-67765)

1*

WSB/mak
(18)

BLACK NATIONALISTS FOR FREEDOM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Enclosed for all of you who receive this letter is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Santa Monica Outlook" concerning the "scholar" [redacted] at Los Angeles.

[redacted]

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Black Nationalists for Freedom
(BNFF)

Robert A. Niemann

Robert A. Niemann, 28, of 1657 Federal Ave., West Los Angeles, is a Peace & Freedom Party candidate for the Assembly in the 60th District.

Niemann is an assistant professor of Electrical Engineering at California State College at Los Angeles. One of the original organizers of the Peace & Freedom Party, he is a member of Students for a Democratic Society and on the Cal State Faculty Committee against the War In Vietnam.

Niemann's platform:

Viet Withdrawal

"I urge the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam and a complete change in the direction of U.S. foreign policy, i.e., an end to our policy of intervening to suppress social revolution throughout the world. We are living in a revolutionary world, which requires revolutionary changes; our policy should be to support revolutions not to crush them.

"On domestic policies, I support the black liberation movement and other minority liberation movements in their efforts to gain self-determination for their people. Black people and other minorities, as well as poor people in general must control their own communities, both politically and economically.

"In conjunction with this, there must be large allocations of federal, state and local funds to rebuild our cities, but the most important qualification on this is that the resources allocated to a given community must be placed in the control of the people of the community.

"There must be an end to police harrassment and attacks upon minorities, peace demonstrators and upon hippies."

"Santa Monica Outlook"
Santa Monica, California
May 28, 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) DATE: 8/9/68

FROM Director, FBI (100-449698)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 7/31/68.

It is felt that the mailing of a letter under the caption "Black Nationalists for Freedom," a fictitious organization, as recommended in relet has merit and should be pursued. Prior to taking this action, you should alter your letter in the following respects:

Since it is not likely that a militant black nationalist would have information about [redacted] attendance at meetings of the CP held in Los Angeles, you should delete this particular reference from your letter.

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Your characterization of SDS too closely follows the published Bureau description of that organization. For this reason, you should paraphrase the last line of paragraph three so that it will not appear to have been taken from a Bureau document. In this regard, a statement such as "If you don't know it, man, the head whitey of the Communist Party in the United States told newsmen in San Francisco that SDS was one of the Party's soul brothers," should be substituted.

After making the above changes, you are authorized to make the mailing as suggested.

You should take all possible steps to assure that the Bureau is not identified as the originator of the letter. In this regard, the letter should be prepared on locally obtained stationery that cannot be traced to the Bureau or to the Government.

Advise promptly of any results obtained.

100-71737-30

[redacted]

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED N FILED N
3 AUG 1968

[redacted]

b6
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Received 8/12/68 9:20

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THREE BSU MEMBERS INDICTED

Three members of the California State College at Los Angeles Black Students Union are under indictment, charging they maliciously attacked files and office machines in the school's admissions office July 24.

Facing felony and misdemeanor charges are Winfred F. Temmison, 21, of 2721 West 43 Pl.; Henry S. Parks, 21, 1175 W. 50th St. and David Jones, alias Omar X, 22, 4417 Towne Ave. Jones has been arrested and the other two are still being sought.

The County Grand Jury indictment charges the three with invading the office of William F. Long director of admissions, July 24, and wrecking office machines and upsetting files on the floor after Dr. Long had refused to agree to their demands for the BSU.

The trio is charged with conspiracy to trespass, conspiracy to commit mischief and conspiracy to create mischief. All charges are felonies.

They also face misdemeanor charges of trespassing and disturbing the peace.

On July 23, students, claiming to be members of the BBSU, delivered an ultimatum to Dr. Long demanding:

o That BSU-sponsored individuals remain separate from the other so-call "disadvantaged" students.

o That a progress report concerning transcripts—of BSU members—be given to the coordinator for the BSU incoming students program at regular intervals.

o That all letters (originals, not copies) of acceptance or rejection be given to the BSU coordinator.

o That all permits to register be given to the BSU coordinator and not to the student directly.

o That all students be able to register at one time on a chosen date.

Dr. Long said the next day aproximately 10 members of the BSU returned and demanded a "yes or no" answer from him.

When he told the students he "could not give a 'yes' answer," one of the three defendants allegedly yelled, "He said 'no,' and the fireworks began," Long said.

Investigators said the three defendants were among the 10 students who caused more than $1000 damage to the school premises. They are still seeking the other seven and the school has placed the BSU on probation because of the vandalism.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"Los Angeles Herald-Examiner"
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 8/17/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Three Indicted in Cal State Vandalism

BY RON EINSTOSS
Times Staff Writer

Three members of the Black Students Union at Cal State L.A. have been indicted for allegedly participating in acts of vandalism at the school, it was disclosed Friday.

The charges—which include conspiracy to trespass, disturb the peace and commit malicious mischief — stem from a July 24 incident during which files and business machines in the admissions office were overturned and thrown to the floor.

It marked the second time this year that the district attorney's office has gone to the County Grand Jury for indictments relating to incidents of civil disobedience.

13 Earlier Indictments

Three months ago, 13 men—most of them members of the militant Brown Berets—were indicted for their alleged roles in the March school walkouts at four predominantly Mexican-American high schools. In both cases, the investigations were coordinated and the indictments were obtained by Dep. Dist. Atty. Richard W. Hecht.

Named in the most recent indictment, secretly returned Tuesday, were Henry Stillwell Parks, 21, of 1175 W. 50th St.; Wilfred F. Tennison, 21, of 2721 W. 43rd Place, and David Jones, 22, of 4417 Towne Ave.

The indictments were made public Friday afternoon following the arrest of Jones, also known as Omar X, at his home.

All three are charged with six counts, three felonies (all conspiracies) and three misdemeanors.

Earlier this week the BSU was placed on one year's probation by President John A. Greenlee of Cal State L.A. Dr. Greenlee previously had been critical of the Brown Beret indictments.

Parks, Tennison and Jones, awaiting disciplinary action by the school, reportedly were among 10 students who participated in the vandalism after the BSU was rebuffed in its efforts to control the admission to Cal State of Negro student applicants.

Dr. William F. Long, one of nearly a score of witnes-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, Calif.
Part 1, page 17

Date: 8/17/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Nick Williams
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ses called to testify before the grand jury, said the BSU's demands would have restricted the rights of individual students and would have served to segregate them.

The dispute which led to the vandalism reportedly came to a head on July 16 when four representatives of the BSU, including Parks and Jones, met with Dr. Long to discuss their program for the sponsorship of applicants to the college.

A week later—the day before the July 24 incident—a written memorandum listing five demands was delivered to Dr. Long's office.

It contained a statement that a "decision must be made within 24 hours."

In exactly 24 hours, the 10 men marched into the building housing the admissions office.

Parks is said to have confronted Dr. Long, who reportedly said he was willing to discuss the matter further, but could not give the students an immediate affirmative reply.

Dr. Long's answer reportedly was passed on to the others who allegedly proceeded to pull the files from their shelves. As the students left the building they swept papers, files and business machines from the desks, it was understood.

Foreman L. E. McKee said the grand jury conducted a one-day inquiry into the matter before returning the indictments in Superior Judge Richard Schauer's court. Judge Schauer set bail at $1,000.

Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor — such as trespassing, disturbing the peace and malicious mischief — is a felony carrying a maximum penalty of three years in prison or a $5,000 fine.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 6-2-67)

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Date prepared / Received by

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ In person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

List of individuals who received copy of counterintelligence letter from BLACK NATIONALISTS FOR FREEDOM, Los Angeles.

File where original is located if not attached

Remarks:

Block Stamp

100-71737-34

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 28 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 6-2-67)

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by	Date prepared

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

Copy of counterintelligence letter sent by BLACK NATIONALISTS FOR FREEDOM, Los Angeles, California

File where original is located if not attached

Remarks:

Block Stamp

100-71737- 35

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 28 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-03-2011

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, WFO (100-47757)

Director, FBI (100-448006)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 8/20/68.

The printing of a pamphlet on a regular basis as outlined in reTel could be of great value to the Bureau, particularly, in its investigation of the New Left and should be the ultimate goal in your proposal. It is felt, however, that the publication as outlined in reTel is too ambitious and undertaking for the informant at the outset. You should consider initiating the publication as a one-page mimeograph or multilith flier which would be more within the realm of the informant's ability and financial capacity. In this way, he could use his first few editions to solicit funds and comments from the New Left. Once established, he could then consider the more ambitious program as outlined in reTel.

Bear in mind that the source should do nothing that would jeopardize his security or anything that would result in possible embarrassment to the Bureau. To initiate a publication on the scale you suggest might invite suspicion as to the source of the informant's finances. If, on the other hand, it is initially published "on a shoestring" and with obvious amateurish touches, it would then be a more creditable operation which could thereafter develop into a more sophisticated undertaking. Using this limited operation at the outset, the source could broaden his base of operation beyond the New Left by developing additional contacts. Here again, if it is well received, it will be a compelling reason for expansion.

In order to protect the source, it is also deemed advisable for him to shoulder a majority of the work in publishing the flier from the outset.

b7D

You should discuss the above with [redacted] and submit your comments. Take no action to initiate this publication until receiving specific Bureau authority.

100 - 71737-37

1 - Chicago (100-45316)
1 - New York (100-166303)
1 - Los Angeles (100-71737)
1 - San Francisco (100-60963)

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[redacted]
W. Beyn[illegible]

CLASS. BY 6922, XGDS2, INDEFINITE
12/3/74 1/6/75

SAC, WFO (100-47757) 7/26/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReWFOlet 7/15/68 captioned "SDS, IS - SDS; Sedition."

ReWFOlet advises of the use of a form by [redacted] b7D during the SDS National Convention whereby the informant was able to obtain the names of some of those individuals attending the Convention. Relet suggests that the list of names obtained be used as the basis of the formation of a publication by the informant to be used as a counterintelligence vehicle.

The Bureau feels that this suggestion has considerable merit and should be further explored.

You should discuss the possible development of such a publication with the informant to determine whether he would be willing to assume such a responsibility. You should also thoroughly review the informant's background in order to evaluate his future potential and capabilities in this regard.

Prior to taking any steps other than those set forth above, you should submit your proposals for this project completely outlining the source's past history in the New Left movement and your suggestions for the future development of the publication.

Submit copies of the above to the New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Offices with instructions that these offices review your suggestion and comment as to the feasibility of establishing such a publication.

For your information, [redacted] b6 b7C subject, also attended the same SDS Convention. At a workshop on sabotage and explosives, [redacted] stated

100-71737-38

SEP 03

that he was organizing an "information center" to collect information on the topic of sabotage and explosives and to disseminate it to interested New Left forces. [redacted] is a subject of the San Francisco Office.

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100-71737-39

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LOS ANGELES

[redacted]

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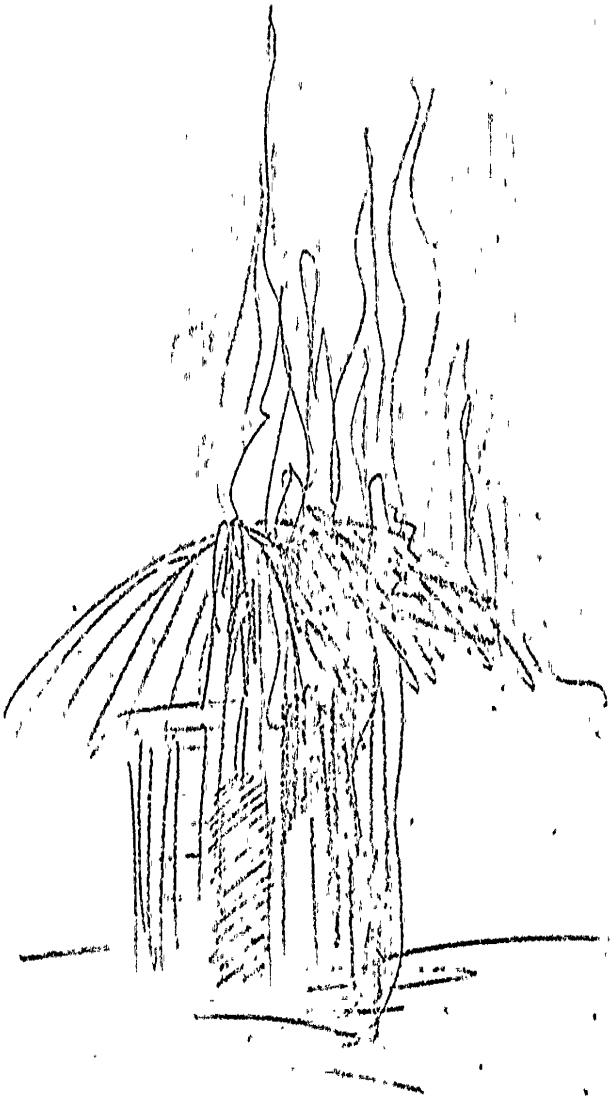

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-26-2011

D

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 8/29/68

SAC, WFO (100-47757) CONFIDENTIAL

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet 7/26/68 captioned as above and WFOlet 7/15/68 captioned "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY; IS - SDS; SEDITION."

Enclosed for Chicago, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco is a copy of reBulet and for San Francisco a copy of reWFOlet.

b7D

[redacted] was contacted concerning the possible development of a New Left publication and was amenable to the idea and would "front" for same. He will be limited in his literary contributions due to a heavy school schedule.

For the information of recipient offices, the source is [redacted] and is also [redacted]. He will [redacted] this coming semester. He has written a paper on ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA and is well versed in the tenets of GUEVARA and MAO Tse-tung.

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b7D

2 - Bureau
2 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - WFO

GIG:mac
(11)

CLASS. BY ~~2040~~, XGDS2, INDEFINITE exemption categories 2 & 3

CLASS. BY ~~6922~~, XGDS2, INDEFINITE 10/3/74 1/6/75

100-71737-10
~~100-54554~~

SEP 3 1968

[redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Since April, 1968, he reported on the activities of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at AU and attended and reported on the SDS National Convention at East Lansing, Michigan, in June, 1968. The source intends to be active in SDS activities not only at AU this fall but will attempt to penetrate the regional level of the SDS.

The following are some observations made by WFO concerning the institution of a New Left publication. They are not all inclusive nor rigid.

The Publication of a Monthly Newsletter Entitled "The Workshop."

PURPOSE AND AIMS

The purpose of this newsletter is to uncover domestic and foreign interests both legal and illegal concerned with the New Left and engaged in activities inimical to the best interest of the United States.

Its aim is to cause disruption among the New Left with the ultimate goal of frustrating their efforts to destroy democracy and neutralizing them.

PHYSICAL MAKEUP

The newsletter in its inception will consist of approximately four pages 8½ by 11 produced by an offset process done by a commercial house.

The first page would include a masthead with the name "The Workshop" and its motto "Revolution is the Religion of the Masses with The Workshop for its Bible."

The masthead could possibly be designed as in attachment A or include symbols similar to those that appear in attachments B and C.

The masthead and the symbols utilized should imply the struggle of the races, the persecution of minorities, capitalism, imperialism, poverty, racism, unity of the minorities, anti-war sentiment and salvation in "CHE" GUEVARA and MAO Tse-tung.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attachment A, in WFO's opinion, depicts those issues capitalized upon by the New Left.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Articles included in the newsletter could generally follow the MAO-GUEVARA line emphasising the main issues of the New Left, i.e. racism, Vietnam war, Sino-Soviet rift, the draft, poverty, economic and physical imperialism, police brutality, freedom without license, legality of pot, anarchy, the destruction of the "establishment" and intellectualism.

The articles could be written by the Bureau, the source, members of the New Left or a combination of all or any interested. For example, literary assistance could be requested of the Institute for Policy Studies, a think factory for the New Left in the Washington, D. C., area.

WFO's thought was to have members of the "grass roots" of organizations having diverse political philosophies within the New Left submit articles on the same subject in an attempt to cause greater dissention among them.

Articles deriding leaders in the New Left for attempting to mold the "grass roots" in their image and to create a new "establishment" could be included. These would be in keeping with the anarchist approach, especially by the students in the SDS.

FINANCES

The cost for the publication using the offset process for a page 8½ by 11 would be approximately $4 per hundred per page up to one hundred, $4.90 per page up to 200, $7.50 per page up to 500 and would become progressively less expensive.

A bulk mailing permit could be obtained from the U. S. Post Office which would cost approximately 3.6 cents per piece weighing approximately 2.6 ounces with a minimum number of 200 pieces. The possibility exists that the publication could qualify as a non-profit organization in which case the rates would even be lower.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The source is not wealthy in his own rights and therefore could not appear to finance this operation for any length of time on his own.

Consideration has been given to requesting donations in the publication in addition to requesting financial assistance from New Left organizations such as The Institute for Policy Studies.

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the publication would be by mail to individuals and organizations of interest to the FBI including Soviet and satellite embassies and official establishments.

The Bureau and field offices could furnish WFO with the names and addresses of those organizations, publications and individuals they feel should be recipients of the publication.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

The Bureau is requested to further consider the publication of a monthly newsletter following the aforementioned pattern. WFO would welcome any suggestions and assistance concerning the development of this media which the Bureau could furnish.

LEADS:

Recipient offices are also requested to furnish suggestions to WFO for the development of this technique as set forth in reBulet.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/9/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

For the information of the Bureau, the building located at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue, Los Angeles, California, is occupied by the Peace and Freedom Council of Los Angeles County, Radical Media Systems, Liberation News Service, Veterans for Peace, headquarters for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, member of the Black Panthers and Candidate for President of the United States on the California Peace and Freedom ticket, and Dow Action Committee, a committee which protests the manufacturing of napalm being used by United States troops in Vietnam.

The above information was obtained through a friendly [redacted] stated that the P and F [redacted] It has also been determined that [redacted] is the [redacted] of the building at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue. She has been characterized as a [redacted] in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] was upset at one point because [redacted]

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It is the feeling of the Los Angeles Office that every effort be made to endeavor to have Peace and Freedom and the other movements removed from their present address. In each issue of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City", avant'garde Los Angeles papers, there are small advertisements announcing that meetings will be held at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue. These clearly indicate that other radical groups are meeting in this building and that this could become a central headquarters for such organizations.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

JCO/fem
(4)

100-71737-41-1

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INDEXED —
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FILED

OFFICE COPY

LA 100-71737

The present plans of the Los Angeles Office are to send issues of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City" to Mrs. LOUBERT each week, and to also send her throw-aways advertising events to be held at that address. It is felt that the above mentioned papers will shock her with their vulgar approach to sex, and their constant and uncouth criticism of the "establishment".

Bureau authority is requested to allow the Los Angeles Office to send the above mentioned items to [redacted] These will be sent in a surreptitious manner and will be mailed from locations throughout the Los Angeles and Orange County areas. They will be mailed in different type envelopes and will be typed, printed, and written so as to give the impression that many people are concerned with the use of the property by the radical left.

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b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGEIE S (100-71737) DATE: 9/9/68

FROM : SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
IS - C

ReBulet to Baltimore, 7/29/68.

Following is a suggested partial listing of college educators and educational administrators in the Southern California area, to whom it is suggested copies of the reprint article, "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities," shoud be sent:

[redacted]
Los Angeles City Board of Education
820 Towne Avenue,
Los Angeles, California (90021)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Los Angeles City Board of Education
450 North Grand Avenue,
Los Angeles, Califor nia (90012)

[redacted]
Los Angeles City Board of Education
450 North Grand Avenue,
Los Angeles, California (90012)

[redacted]
East Los Angeles College
5357 East Brooklyn Avenue,
Los Angeles, California (90022)

Mailed anonymously 9/11/68
Sent 9/12/68 am

2 - LA 100-71737

100-71737-444

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED 91 FILED 91
SEP 9 - 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

IA 100-71737

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Los Angeles Valley College
5800 Fulton Avenue,
Van Nuys, California (91401)

[redacted]
University of Southern California
367 South Rimpau,
Los Angeles, California(90005)

[redacted] (This should be marked "PERSONAL")
University of Southern California
Bovard Administration Building,
University Avenue and Childs Way,
University Park, Los Angeles, California (90007)

[redacted]
California State College at Los Angeles
5151 State College Drive
Los Angeles, California (90032)

[redacted]
Los Angeles City College
855 North Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, California (90029)

[redacted] (This should be marked "Personal")
California State Colleges
Charles Luckman Associates
9220 Sunset Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California (90069)

The above is merely a partial listing. Additional names and addresses will be obtained from the new directory of Southern California Junior Colleges, which will be available about mid-September 1968.

JOHN BRYAN

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is the subject of Los Angeles file 100-72166 and no investigation is currently being conducted concerning him. b6 b7C

[redacted] is the subject of Los Angeles file 100-53637 and there is no investigation currently being conducted concerning him. b6 b7C

Information under "MISCELLANEOUS" caption of this report was furnished on 7/16/68, to SA [redacted] and on 7/22/68 and 10/1/68, to SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Upon completion of the lead set forth in this report no further investigation concerning "Open City" is contemplated by the Los Angeles Office.

Pertinent information concerning the paper and its staff will be disseminated to respective files.

Investigation will be reinstituted upon receipt of information warranting such action.

This report is classified confidential in view of information furnished by LA T-1 and LA T-2, sources of continuing value, whose identity must be protected.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report results of JOHN BRYAN's appearance in Division 33, Los Angeles County Municipal Court on 10/10/68.

LA 100-70663

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 [redacted]	10/1/68 Review by SA [redacted]
LA T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NEGATIVE INFORMANTS

[redacted]	9/27/68	SA [redacted]
	9/27/68	SA
	9/30/68	SA
	9/30/68	SA
[redacted]	10/2/68	SA [redacted]
[redacted]	10/3/68	SA [redacted]
	10/3/68	SA

b6
b7C
b7D

DETAILS:

This investigation was conducted in order to determine the nature, background, and communist infiltration of the "Open City" newspaper and its staff.

LOCATION

The current issue of "Open City" newspaper (issue number 72, October 4-10, 1968) reflects that it is located at 4369 Melrose, Los Angeles, California, 90029.

ORIGIN AND SCOPE

The following information, unless noted otherwise, was obtained from an October 1, 1968 review of the records of LA T-1 by a representative of the FBI. The information set forth was reflected in the "Open City", Volume 2, Number 1, dated May 5-11, 1967:

> "Open City" appeared once before under the name "Open City Press" in San Francisco, California, 1964 - 1965 with the same editor and most of this staff for 15 "inovative" editions."

The following "Open City" article reflects background information concerning the paper:

> "This week we present the first Los Angeles edition of 'Open City'.
>
> "Although it is an underground newspaper in the best sense, working beneath the surface of society to achieve meaningful changes --'Open City! will not write just for an 'underground' readership.
>
> "We are very interested in what happens within the greater community and intend to report issues which affect everyone who lives in this city (including stories of private and public corruption---of which there is plenty).

"The paper will urge that Los Angeles be declared an 'open city', that is, a community which has room for great diversity of people and ways of life, a community which will no longer insist that everyone conform to one monolithic set of social rules.

"The new-society has a right to demand an open city policy because it is a humanist, benevolent grouping. Because it wishes to go its own way without violence to others.

"Open cities are neutral zones which the warring nations call a truce to their murder. They are meeting places where enemies are forgotten and trade and cultural exchange flourish.

"We feel that an open city can become a way station for the regeneration of all of American society and should first be an ideological meeting place where the old and the new cultures can learn from each other.

"'Open City' will work in the weeks and years to come to create a small working open community of its own which will be a tiny reflection of the greater sub-society we are building. We hope to create a loving and open community of writers and artists who will work on the paper itself, dedicated and talented people who work in a strong, professional, and committed way."

LA T-2 (3/5/68)

Source advised that "Open City" is a "hippy" weekly newspaper priced at 15¢ and printed at 4369 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Its editor is JOHN BRYAN.

The paper is sold on news racks at prominent corners and also by teenage boys and girls on Hollywood Boulevard.

LA T-1 (10/1/68)

The San Fernando Valley Tribune Advertiser, a newspaper published weekly in the San Fernando, California, area, in the August 20, 1967, issue, listed "Open City" newspaper as one of five underground newspapers serving the "Hippies" in the Los Angeles, California, area.

OFFICERS

Current issue of "Open City (Number 72, October 4-10, 1968) reflects the below listed individuals:

Editor	JOHN BRYAN
Managing Editor	BOB GARCIA
News Editor	ROBERT INGRIEGA
Advertising	PETA RIMINGTON
Art Director	LARRY GAYNOR
International Editor	JOHN WILCOCK
Circulation	MARK CHRISTY
Reporter	JACK BECKER
Demolitions Expert	CHRIS BUNCH
Love	Supermother
Bail Bondsman	BILL DAWSON

MEMBERSHIP

LA T-1 (10/1/68)

"Open City" is a member of the underground Press Syndicate (UPS) which includes some 30 member papers throughout the country. UPS papers have exchange arrangements of information and newspaper articles with one another.

CIRCULATION

LA T-1 (10/1/68)

Source advised that the first issue of "Open City" indicated that "Open City will circulate at least 10,000 copies of each issue andhopes to rapidly increase to 20,000 copies.

CORPORATE STATUS

[redacted] b6 b7C
State Bureau of Professional and Vocational Standards, 1020 "N" Street, Sacramento, California, advised on January 22, 1968, that a newspaper is not required to be licensed in the State of California.

She advised that "Open City" is not incorporated in the State of California.

MISCELLANEOUS

On July 16, 1968, [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), Administrative Vice Detail, b6 b7C advised a representative of the FBI that his department had received numerous complaints concerning a photograph of a nude female appearing in the July 5 through 11, 1968, edition of "Open City" newspaper, and his department had obtained authorization from the Los Angeles City Attorney to arrest the editor of the paper on a charge of distributing obscenity.

On July 17, 1968, [redacted] LAPD, Administrative Vice Detail, advised a representative of the FBI that one JOHN BRYAN, Editor, "Open City" newspaper, 4369 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California, was arrested at 2:15 PM on July 17, 1968, and was charged with violation of 311.2 Penal Code (Distributing Obscenity), and bond was set at $500.00 plus a $125 penalty assessment. b6 b7C

He stated that BRYAN posted bond and was cited to return to Los Angeles County Court Division 59, on July 22, 1968, at 1:00 PM.

BRYAN is described as follows:

Name	JOHN BRYAN
Birth data	November 12, 1934 Ohio
Race	White
Sex	Male
Hair	Black
Eyes	Blue
Height	5'10½"
Weight	170 pounds

Records of Los Angeles County Municipal Court, Division 59, Los Angeles, California, were caused to be reviewed by a representative of the FBI on October 1, 1968, and they reflect the following information:

Case Number 315 673

JOHN BRYAN appeared in Division 59 on July 22, 1968, and his attorney entered a demurrer which was overruled by the court. The case was continued to October 10, 1968, for trial in Division 33 before Judge DAVID AISENSON.

SUPPORT OF THE "OPEN CITY" NEWSPAPER BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)

Sources generally familiar with Communist Party (CP) membership and activities in the Los Angeles area advised when contacted during September and October 1968, that they had no information concerning CP infiltration or dominance of the "Open City" newspaper. There is no indication that "Open City" is funded by the CP.

0-3 (Rev. 3-2-64)

FBI

Date: 10/9/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI (100-449698)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulets 5/10/68 and 5/23/68.

The above communications advised of the necessity of taking immediate action to expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the activities of the New Left. As a part of this program, you were instructed to remain alert for and to seek specific data depicting the depraved nature and moral looseness of the New Left. You were further instructed to consider ways to use this material in a vigorous and enthusiastic approach to neutralizing them.

Despite these instructions and in the face of mounting evidence of their moral depravity, little evidence has reached the Bureau to indicate field offices are using this information to best advantage.

To make this program more effective in this regard, each office is instructed to be particularly alert for this type of data. Where a student is arrested during a demonstration or his participation in a demonstration is accompanied by the use of or engagement in an obscene display, this information is to be promptly incorporated into an anonymous letter which can be directed to his parents. Where a photograph or other evidence is available to substantiate information in the letter, it should be made a part of the mailing. You should also search for additional ways to bring the student's activities

2 - All Offices

100-71927-52

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 11 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

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Sent Via _____

Bergen

to the attention of his parents. When appropriate, ways should be developed to also get this information into the hands of school authorities and the local press. In this regard you should consider giving the press anonymous advance information concerning planned activity which might be immoral or obscene in nature. Of course all mailings under this program are to receive prior Bureau authority.

It is not the objective of this letter to restrict this program to the above suggested activities. The foregoing is intended to draw your attention to one phase which can be used to our advantage in neutralizing the New Left.

As the current school year commences, it can be expected that the New Left with its antiwar and anti-draft entourage will make every effort to confront college authorities, stifle military recruiting, and frustrate the Selective Service System. Each office will be expected, therefore, to afford this program continuous effective attention in order that no opportunity will be missed to destroy this insidious movement.

SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos

A small but highly active band of college students, calling themselves Students for a Democratic Society, are doing everything they can to dispense with both democracy and society

By Eugene H. Methvin

During the past year, college campuses across the United States from Columbia to Stanford exploded with violence, bloodshed and arson. In the thick of this disruption was an organization of self-proclaimed radicals called the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

This fall, as classes resume, educators and police who once shrugged off SDS as just another band of youthful rebels are bracing for more trouble. To see why, look at a sampling of SDS's recent record. At the University of Wisconsin last fall, 70 persons were injured after an SDS-organized riot against Dow Chemical Co. recruiters. At the University of Georgia, SDS-led demonstrators occupied the administration building, demanding that women students be allowed to drink and stay out all night. At San Francisco State, they launched a rampage of looting, brawling and attempted arson of a campus bookstore, all in the name of defending four hoodlums who had beaten up the editor of the student newspaper. At the University of California in Berkeley, they deployed radio-directed students as shock troops, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with police in an assault on the Oakland Induction Center.

New York University philosophy professor Sidney Hook sums it up:

"By their lawless actions, the members of SDS threaten to become the true grave diggers of academic freedom in the United States."

Salable Line. SDS was activated in June 1962 by a gathering of 59 collegians at Port Huron, Mich. The organization's first manifesto was the "Port Huron Statement," a 30,000-word mildly Marxist economic critique of America. In it, the members were, in one SDSer's words, "naming the enemy and then saying how to get him."

This has proved a most salable line among the new collegiate generation. In just 14 years, America's college population has skyrocketed from 2,600,000 to seven million. Typically, at Cornell the biggest freshman and sophomore classes fell to green teaching assistants with an average age of 26; at Berkeley, 900 graduate assistants carried the instruction load in the first two years, and classes often bloated to 1500. Thousands of students arrived on campus expecting close and intellectually enriching contact with wise professors, and instead crashed up against the increasing impersonality, the anonymity and regimented demands of today's mass universities.

Some among them began looking for a scapegoat. Yale psychologist Kenneth Keniston calls the activists a tiny minority with a "protest-prone personality." Prof. Lewis Feuer, who quit Berkeley in disgust after campus totalitarians took over, found them "possessed by a terrible, compulsive irrationality that corrupted their idealism." Another critic diagnosed this significant and talented minority as "super-idealists, unhappy because America fails to live up to its textbook image, upset because life is different from dreams."

Bored with the prospect of ordinary careers in the affluent "post-industrial" technocracy, many of these students began cranking SDS mimeographs, walking picket lines and attending SDS rallies. By mid-1968, SDS claimed to have 6300 dues-paying members with another 35,000 unregistered participants in 250 chapters, all under the direction of SDS headquarters in a shabby two-room flat on Chicago's West Madison Street.

Miniskirts and Manuals. The student who walks into an SDS meeting today hears Marxist rhetoric often virtually indistinguishable from Radio Moscow's worst Stalinist paranoia. SDS organizers denounce "oppressors," "exploiters," and the "Al Capones who run this country." The university is a "colony" of "the military-industrial complex." Members refer openly to themselves as "professional revolutionaries" whose careers are "committed to the destruction of imperialism and capitalism." SDS National Secretary Greg Calvert boasted to a New York *Times* reporter: "We're working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment. We're actively organizing sedition."

Scores of those who have swallowed the SDS hook are attracted by

big issues such as slum poverty, civil rights and the Vietnam war. But SDS strategy also calls for pouncing on *any issue* that will excite students. At Princeton it was letting girls in the dormitories, at the University of Texas the presence of a Confederate flag, at San Francisco State a food-price protest and demand to take over the cafeteria and bookstore, at the University of Chicago a controversy over draft-deferment exams and class rankings.

"Every attempt should be made to connect campus issues with off-campus questions," advises former SDS Vice President Carl Davidson. "In the high schools, raise demands to wear long hair and miniskirts, and then politicalize them," prescribes a California SDSer. At Wisconsin, another reports, "We organized dormitory students around rules, and then it was easy to move them on such issues as the university's relation to Chase Manhattan Bank."

Specific suggestions for throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery of society include such tactics as: picking public fights with welfare workers; starting trash-can fires and pulling fire alarms in high schools as "forms of protest"; making appointments by the score with university deans and registrars—to "overuse the bureaucracy"; checking out an inordinate number of books to disrupt libraries and study programs; disrupting draft boards by registering under a false name so "federal agents will spend much time attempting to track down people who do not exist." Such tactics are far more than youthful pranks. Their ultimate goal is nothing less than the destruction of society itself.

How Pink? Though the SDS has an image of independent radicalism, mounting evidence indicates it is not as much a "New Left" as it would have press and public believe. For instance:

• Communists have sat in on SDS meetings and coached organizers from the start. In turn, SDS leaders have been welcomed at secret communist conventions.

• The 1965 SDS convention repealed a constitutional stipulation barring communists from membership. Subsequently, Communist Party leaders quietly told members they "could work through SDS." Soon a Progressive Labor Party group sympathetic to the Red Chinese moved into SDS. Today the Maoist, Stalinist and Trotskyite Communist Parties abound at SDS conventions and control some SDS chapters.

• SDSers maintain contacts with communist nations through frequent foreign travels. Tom Hayden, an SDS founder and its tactical chieftain, visited Hanoi in 1965 with top U.S. Red strategist Herbert Aptheker. He has also sojourned in Moscow, Peking and Havana. In September 1967, ten SDSers journeyed to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, for a week-long ultra-secret powwow with Vietcong and North Vietnamese representatives. Other leaders went to Havana for Castro's

International Cultural Congress last January.

• A strong communist flavor was vividly apparent at SDS's national convention in East Lansing, Mich., last June. Moved by the romantic image of Castro, delegates spouted the maxims of Che Guevara and paraded in khakis. Of the three national officers chosen, only one failed to proclaim himself a communist. Before her unanimous election as inter-organizational secretary, non-student Bernadine Dohrn, 26, was asked if she was a "socialist." Her reply: "I consider myself a revolutionary communist." At that, the audience of 500 rose in cheers.

The SDSers marched the red flag of communist revolution and the black flag of anarchy to the dais of their convention hall. Without a ripple of dissent, speaker after speaker espoused the dogma that American society must be destroyed by constant disruption now and revolutionary "armed struggle" when the time is ripe. "The ability to manipulate people through violence and mass media has never been greater; the potential for us as radicals never more exciting, than now," one speaker proclaimed. Behind the scenes, FBI intelligence has revealed, a secret workshop in "sabotage and explosives" dealt with what type of bomb best destroys communications and how to fire Molotov cocktails from shotguns.

Yet it would be a mistake simply to identify all SDS members as Moscow or Peking communists. Indeed, many are actively anti-Kremlin and non-communist. Their common bond "is a passionate desire to destroy, to annihilate, to tear down," says FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. "To put it bluntly, they are a new type of subversive, and their danger is great."

To understand *how* dangerous, look at the SDS in action at the most explosive of the recent disorders—the upheaval at Columbia.

Revolt at Columbia. Late last year, 300 delegates to the SDS National Council at Bloomington, Ind., decided to launch a national campaign they dubbed "Ten days to shake the empire." Secret caucuses picked Columbia for a "beacon" demonstration whose flare would spark a nationwide conflagration.

Field general for the insurrection was junior Mark Rudd, who had been named Columbia SDS chapter chairman after returning from a January tour in Cuba. On March 27, he led a hundred followers into Low Library, Columbia's large-domed administrative center, and demanded that the university end its sponsorship of a defense research institute. Ordered to appear for disciplinary action, Rudd announced that a new march would be made into Low Library on April 23. Blocked by 200 anti-SDS students on that date, he and his followers stormed into Hamilton Hall, Columbia's main undergraduate classroom center. There they imprisoned Dean Henry Coleman and two aides for 25 hours and unveiled a list of "demands," rang-

ing from complete amnesty for Rudd and others to stopping construction on a nearby gym bordering Harlem. The next day, an SDS raiding party smashed into and occupied Low Library; later three other university buildings were seized. Raiders broke into the university president's office, filched his files, handed out copies of his personal correspondence. They set up a "war room" in one building and coordinated activity through a network of 40 walkie-talkies, telephones and runners.

Shut out of their classes, other students were outraged. They formed a "Majority Coalition," swiftly marshaled 2000 signatures demanding that the university president take "firm action." Said Coalition spokesman Paul Vilardi: "Students do have some reasonable complaints, but what SDS is doing to Columbia is like slitting your wife's throat because she eats crackers in bed."

But President Grayson Kirk vacillated. He suspended gym construction, and reportedly promised to end military research, even to tender his own resignation "for reasons of health." So 400 anti-protesters, wearing coats and ties as their own badge of protest, formed a human wall around Low Library offices to stop food and messengers. The radicals tried to storm through, swinging fists, but the blockaders held. Finally, with the radicals rumored to be arming themselves with pipes, staves and bricks, Kirk sent the Majority Coalition home and asked police to clear the buildings.

At Low Library, 500 students and faculty blocked the way; at Fayerweather Hall, another 125. They screamed "Police brutality!" into grinding television cameras as police formed a standard riot wedge and charged, bloodying noses and heads. Police arrested 707—26 percent not on Columbia student rolls.

"This cop violence is good!" said Rudd. "We're going to get a lot of help." Grabbing the police-intervention issue, SDSers inveigled many former critics into joining a campus-wide strike. The Columbia faculty gave in and canceled formal classes for the rest of the school year.

But that was not the end of the Columbia tragedy. Four weeks later Rudd and his followers marched into Hamilton again. Campus gates were barricaded, and, following a peaceful arrest, fires were set in Fayerweather, and bricks were hurled at police. Someone even broke into the office of a professor who had condemned extremism, and there burned his manuscript and notes representing ten years of research.

Time to Get Tough. The sad lesson of Columbia was stated by New York *Times* education writer Fred M. Hechinger: "Any society, academic or otherwise, that lacks the will to defend itself against illegitimate disruption and takeover is crippled and, as a free society, may be doomed."

Indeed, the lessons must now be clear to all:

1. Students and faculty must sup-

port prompt action to maintain campus peace. At Brooklyn College, when SDSers seized the registrar's office, other students condemned the disrupters as "today's version of Hitler's storm troopers," demanded "strict enforcement of the law"—and got it. College authorities summarily expelled the rebels, police carted them off, and peace returned to Brooklyn College.

2. College administrators must not appease or temporize with totalitarian minorities using coercion and anti-democratic tactics. Although the intervention of civic police was abhorrent to all, both students and administrators at Columbia admit that firm action taken against the first few hundred Hamilton Hall sit-ins would have avoided the escalation of protest to a university-wide strike. Before Columbia's troubles were over, 5000 students were involved, a serious clash with police had occurred, and the entire school had suffered an inestimable loss of prestige.

3. We must all support basic university reforms that *are* needed. Inevitably, a "knowledge factory" atmosphere has developed from the campus population explosion, with accompanying depersonalization and frustration. Educators must pay far more attention to the individual student and to legitimate, orderly expression of grievances.

Talking to educators and students around the country, I find a hopeful, growing determination that responsible, forceful action by the democratic majority can demolish the SDS "imperialist conspiracy" syndrome. "Students are usually idealists and in fact come to college to seek a better world by getting the best possible education," Columbia junior Jonathan Edelstein said to me. "But if we let a dictatorial extremist minority who think they have already found all the answers rob us of that opportunity, we will lose the future."

THE NOVEMBER Reader's Digest will carry an article exploring some of the causes of student dissatisfaction today and the reasons why even nonradical students often lend their support to the current rebellion.

For information on reprints of this article, see page 18

Campaign Cuties. Alice Maloney, a Democrat, and Barbara Hess, a Republican, live across the street from each other, and both were helping their respective political parties in money-raising drives. After an evening of canvassing they compared notes and were amazed at the number of times each hit the opposition party on their calls. So the gals got an inspiration: they made the calls together. When Barbara was brushed off with "I'm a Democrat," she'd answer, "Fine. Mrs. Maloney, here, is collecting for your party."

—Rockville, Md., *Bethesda-Chevy Chase Advertiser*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-14-2011

70

10/25/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

100-71737
100-54-5414
100-418034
100-186555-6

[redacted] advised on 10/23/68 that he had met [redacted] in Los Angeles, California, on [redacted]. Source knew [redacted] in New Orleans, Louisiana, several years ago and [redacted] advised him he is now located at [redacted], Los Angeles, and is working with [redacted] (ph), who source described as an able debater, and is [redacted].

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] claimed to be involved with ex-Cubans and knows where they have arms stored (no indication it was in the United States). [redacted] also claims to have [redacted] He claims he [redacted]. [redacted] wanted [redacted] to [redacted].

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Los Angeles advise if [redacted] known to your office, if reliable, and if possible article submitted by [redacted] should be considered under this program.

b6
b7C
b7D

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (RM)
2 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - [redacted]
JFS/sea
(7)

100-71737-58

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

exemption category 2
6/3/77

CLASS. ~~EXEMPT~~, XGDS2, ~~INDEFINITE~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

STUDENT FINDS PROBLEMS

Wants President to Debate on Grape Boycott Issues

By BRAD RITTER

A student at San Fernando Valley State College has challenged President Lyndon Johnson to debate the issues of the boycott by Cesar Chavez and his United Farm Workers of California table grapes.

But Harry Orcutt had some minor difficulty in finding a spot to issue his challenge on Tuesday at the Northridge campus. Orcutt is a spokesman for Students for Education, Action and Change (SEAC), a coalition of radical campus organizations.

However, his speech and debate challenge are the result of Orcutt's own feelings. He had planned on delivering the speech to newsmen at the site of "Little Delano," three huts on campus which were built as part of an Experimental College poverty class.

The huts are supposed to be roughly similar to some of the housing of migratory farm workers in Delano.

But some of the other 14 students participating in the antipoverty agency project had not seen the speech and told Orcutt he could not deliver it on the site. The ohter students didn't want the huts to serve as a backdrop for television news cameras, either.

Orcutt admitted that his move was not approved by the group. He said he had submitted the speech to Chavez, who approved it. The other students said they support Chavez and the grape boycott, but objected to being part of a plan of which they had no knowledge.

In his prepared speech, Orcutt charged President Johnson of acting in collusion with growers in California and Texas in trying to crush the efforts of Chavez to organize a union for farm workers.

He said, "We charge that this man (President Johnson) has used his office in a completely partisan manner in reference to farm workers in America, and has not acted in the interest of well being to the nation.

"I now issue the challenge to Lyndon Baines Johnson to debate the issues of this boycott. I and an adviser will meet Mr. Johnson before the media at any place, any time, within the borders of the United States.

Orcutt also told newsmen that SEAC, which has been picketing a supermarket near Valley State that has declined to participate in the grape boycott, has moved its picket lines from Northridge to two markets in San Fernando.

He explained that community resistance and hostility to the pickets effort was part of the reason for the move. Orcutt also stated that the students feel they will have a "greater power base" in San Fernando, where many Mexican-American citizens support the grape boycott.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"THE VALLEY NEWS AND VALLEY GREEN SHEET," Van Nuys, California
Section One
Pages 27-A
Columns 4-5

Date: October 24, 1968
Edition: Central Valley
Author: BRAD RITTER
Editor: Ferdinand Mendanhall
Title: STUDENTS FOR EDUCATIO ACTION AND CHANGE (SEAC)

Character: IS - C
or
Classification: LA
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

LA

100-7-1494-

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
OCT 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

b6
b7C

Recommend 100-Dead file be opened on Students for Education Action and Change -

100-71737-59

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/1/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)(RUC)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re San Francisco airtel dated 10/25/68.

For the information of the Bureau and San Francisco it is believed that [redacted] referred to by the San Francisco Office, is [redacted] of "Westwood Village Square", [redacted] Los Angeles, California (90024), an anti-Communist "Right" magazine. b6 b7C

By letter dated 8/7/68, the Research Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division of the Bureau requested that copies of this magazine should be forwarded to that Section. The Los Angeles Office has obtained a subscription to the "Westwood Village Square" and copies are being sent to the Bureau (Bufile 100-415762, LA 100-72055).

It is being left to the discretion of the San Francisco Office whether an article should be submitted, but the Los Angeles Office feels that any article which could possibly educate the young regarding the evils of narcotics can only be beneficial.

100-71737-61

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-60968)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-71737)
(1 - 100-72055)

jco/amc
(7)

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED 91
FILED 91

OFFICE COPY

Betrayal at the SDS NO

If the movement is to endure, we must all be aware of the betrayal by the leadership of the NO. Instead of fighting the oppression of the blacks and the poor in urban ghettos, the NO is supporting SLAP, a program born of the suffocating and outmoded theories of Marxism and Leninism.

Klonsky, Dohrn, et al, have adopted the old worn out Communist line that "the working class is historically the leading and indispensable force in the struggle for socialism." U.S. Communists for 40 years have been under the delusion that they are "organizing the proletariat." They have become aging, tottering prototypes of the class which they say they seek to destroy. The same will happen to the movement if SLAP is adopted.

The NO has lost touch with reality. It wants to play power broker in labor disputes--to hell with the blacks and the poor. We won't find organizers and insurgents on the production lines at GM, they are in the ghetto and need only to be made aware of their oppression.

The Peace and Freedom Party, Eldridge Cleaver and Peggy Terry are challenging the system, exposing white racism and the corrupt military-industrial conspiracy. Instead of giving all out support to Peace and Freedom, Klonsky and his sychophants are still running the movement on the style of a southern plantation--keep the blacks down in order to maintain the white respectability of the movement.

SLAP is really an excuse by the NO to disengage itself from the ghetto. It prefers not to dirty its lily white hands by allying with the oppressed and the alienated. Instead, they exhort us to organize the Wallaceites in organized labor who have already become hooked by the system.

If the movement can no longer find a challenge among the blacks and the poor, then the movement is doomed.

Free Students for a Democratic Society

b6
b7C

100-71737-78
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
SEP 0 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) DATE: 12/27/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45316)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Enclosed for each Office is one copy of a letter captioned "Betrayal at SDS NO".

This letter was mailed to various SDS personnel, in an attempt to aggravate a disagreement over the proposed SLAP project of SDS.

Copies of this are forwarded for information in the event receiving offices may desire to conduct a similar project.

2 - Los Angeles (100-71737) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (100-163303) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-60968) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (100-47757) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RHW:dav
(9)

100-71737-79

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 20 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

b6
b7C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-14-2011

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/2/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 9/30/68.

(1) POTENTIAL COUNTER INTELLIGENCE ACTION

As noted in Los Angeles letter dated 9/30/68, copies of "Campus or Battleground" were distributed locally. It is now planned to distribute copies of "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos", which appeared in the October 1968 issue of "Readers Digest." It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to continue to endeavor to impress upon the local college and university officials the fact that the SDS and other such radical groups can only be a cause of future trouble for the schools. This information will continue to be disseminated directly or in a surreptitious manner.

The following persons were the recipients of "Campus or Battleground", and will be receiving copies of "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos":

[redacted]
Los Angeles City Board of Education
820 Towne Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90021

b6
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[redacted]
Los Angeles City Board of Education
450 North Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90012

[redacted]
Los Angeles City Board of Education
450 North Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90012

100-71737-80

CLASS. BY 6922 XGDS2, INDEFINITE 11/29/74 1/6/75

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED —
FILED —

2 - Bureau (RM)
(1) - Los Angeles

jco/das
(3)

OFFICE COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

East Los Angeles College
5357 East Brooklyn Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90022

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Los Angeles Valley College
5800 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, California 91401

[redacted]

University of Southern California
367 South Rimpau
Los Angeles, California 90005

[redacted]

University of Southern California
Bovard Administration Building
University Avenue and Childs Way,
University Park, Los Angeles, California 90007

[redacted]

California State College at Los Angeles
5151 State College Drive
Los Angeles, California 90032

[redacted]

Los Angeles City College
855 North Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90029

[redacted]

California State Colleges
Charles Luckman Associates
9220 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90069

 CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

For the information of the Bureau, the most important counterintelligence program now pending in the Los Angeles Office can be described as follows:

On the campus of the California State College, Los Angeles (CSLA) there are two factions that operate within the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) chapter on that campus. The one faction is composed of members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), while the other faction is composed of the anarchist group, Up Against The Wall M-----F----- (obscene) (UAWMF).

[redacted] who is considered by the SDS membership to be [redacted] has been advised by the contacting agent to take the fullest advantage of the fact that the PLP is attempting to gain control of the SDS chapter, while the UAWMF group is resisting this takeover. b6 b7C b7D

As a counter-intelligence program, efforts are being taken to widen the breach between the two factions at CSCLA, to cause disunity, and thus make the efforts of SDS on the CSCLA campus ineffective.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

As a result of actions taken by this informant, there have been fistfights and acts of name calling at several of the recent SDS meetings. In addition, PLP members have made early morning telephone calls to other SDS members and have threatened them and attempted to discourage them from attending SDS meetings. The informant has advised that she has been the recipient of one of these early morning harrassment calls.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Los Angeles Office will continue to guide this valuable informant in her efforts to divide SDS at CSCLA and thus cause the organization to be ineffective in its efforts to disrupt that institution of learning.

In view of the apparent success of this program, UACB, the Los Angeles Office will continue to guide [redacted] in this counter-intelligence program. b7D

This conflict and efforts to gain power within the SDS is not at California State College, Los Angeles, alone, and at schools like University of California at Los Angeles the Communist Party dominates the SDS while at Valley State College, Los Angeles, the Up Against the Wall MF dominate.

In guiding our informants, the Los Angeles Office has taken the attitude that openly they desire only that the SDS and its program prosper, while behind the scenes they raise questions of doubt among the different factions, in this manner endeavoriong to completely thwart the efforts of the SDS locally.. The Los Angeles Office will continue to direct the SDS informants to cause conflicts within the organization by raising questions of doubt among separate factions within the SDS.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] has advised that [redacted] a Los Angeles resident who [redacted] Los Angeles, California, is very concerned about the mailings that she has been receiving from "Loyal Americans", Los Angeles, California. She told [redacted] that she [redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

heeded his warnings. She has now consulted an attorney and is trying to find a loophole in the deed that will allow her to remove the "New Left" from the premises. It was casually suggested to [redacted] that the premises were being used by "hippies" for sleeping headquarters and he said that if this was substantiated those at 619 could be asked to leave.

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By letter dated 10/2/68 the Los Angeles Office suggested that copies of the article, "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos" be purchased and disseminated. By letter dated 10/10/68, the Bureau advised that 500 copies of this article were being purchased by the New York Office.

SA 100-10510

Name
Date of birth
Place of birth
Home address

b6
b7C

Name
Date of birth
Place of birth
Home address

Name
Date of birth
Place of birth
Home address

Father

Parents for listed as

Name
Born
Place
Residence

Father

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-21-2011

F B I

Date: 1/16/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-14259)(P)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

100-54554
105-24107

For the information of Los Angeles, [redacted] is being considered for the recipient of some counterintelligence action. b6 b7C

At the present time [redacted] is a teaching assistant at San Diego State College, having entered that institution as a graduate student in September, 1967, working for his Masters degree in sociology. His admission papers reflect no middle name or initial; however, transcripts in his file carry his name with a middle initial of [redacted]. He applied for admission on 6/27/67, giving his residence address as [redacted] San Diego, and showing himself to have been born [redacted] in [redacted]. b6 b7C

In accordance with the above program, Los Angeles is requested to review their file 100-66964 in an attempt to provide the following information:

1) Any public source material which would identify [redacted] as being identical with [redacted] who is shown on the editorial page of "People's Voice" published by the CP, USA. b6 b7C

2) Completely review the arrest suffered by [redacted] on [redacted] by the Los Angeles Police Department, their file [redacted]. In this regard obtain all of the details concerning the assault with a deadly weapon charge including the reason for the reduction of the charge to a misdemeanor. b6 b7C

100-71737-86
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 17 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(2) - Los Angeles (AM)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego

RLB:bet CLASS. BY 3892, XGDS2, INDEFINITE
(4) 1/6/15 11/24/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3) Determine if [redacted] has at any time been identified in the masthead of "People's Voice" under his true name. b6 b7C

4) Obtain any public source information which would indicate that [redacted] is in any way a member of or sympathetic toward the Communist Party or any related front organization. b6 b7C

Basically the San Diego Division is desirous of obtaining any public source information which would be detrimental to [redacted] from the standpoint of his Marxist-Leninist leanings and any association he might have with any of the aforementioned organizations. b6 b7C

In view of the fact that it is considered timely to target [redacted] at this time, it is requested that the above be afforded expeditious handling. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-14259) 1/23/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re San Diego airtel dated 1/16/69.

Enclosed herewith for San Diego are the following:

(1) Issues of "People's Voice" (3/7/66, 3/21/66, and 4/18/66);

(2) Two copies of "Lasky Report," which appeared in the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch" issue of 7/25/68;

(3) Xerox copy of arrest report concerning [redacted]. b6 b7C

For the information of the San Diego Office, the 3/7/66 and 3/21/66, issues of "People's Voice," published by the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist) (CPUSA)(M-L), contain the name of [redacted] as a member of the [redacted], and the issue of 4/18/66, contains the name of [redacted]. b6 b7C In addition, there are enclosed two copies of "Lasky Report," which appeared in the 7/25/68, issue of the "Herald-Dispatch," page eight, published in Los Angeles, California. This report indicates that [redacted], also known as [redacted] and [redacted], of San Diego, California, had been suspended from the CPUSA (M-L).

On 1/22/69, IC [redacted] secured a xerox copy of the arrest report concerning [redacted], and this copy is being sent to the San Diego Office. According b6 b7C

2 - San Diego (Encls. 6)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66964)
JCO:jco/pja
(4)

100-71737-89

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SERIALIZED —
FILED —

to the records of the Los Angeles Police Department, [redacted] b6 b7C on [redacted], was fined $100 or ten days and he paid the $100 on a charge of a violation of California Penal Code 415.

The attention of the San Diego Office is called to Los Angeles letter dated 7/26/68, captioned, "AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY, IS-CH", page one, paragraph four. It is felt that perhaps the San Diego Office, using the name of a fictitious "Left" organization, and utilizing a P.O. Box in the San Diego area, could contact [redacted] and question him via mail concerning the July 1, 1968, issue of "People's Voice" and ascertaining if [redacted] was really [redacted] of San Diego. b6 b7C

No further investigation of this matter is being conducted by the Los Angeles Office at this time.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-44969) DATE: 1/31/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re San Antonio letter to Bureau dated 1/14/69, captioned, "Cointelpro-New Left."

For the information of the San Antonio Office, [redacted] has been arrested for his part in demonstrations in the Los Angeles area on at least five occasions. [redacted] was arrested [redacted] and charged with failure to disperse, obstructing officers and disturbing the peace. Articles concerning this arrest and his later sentence of 90 days appeared in the "Los Angeles Times", issue of [redacted], and "Beverly Hills Citizen", issue of [redacted].

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Enclosed for the San Antonio Office is a copy of pages 21-22 of "The Movement" published monthly by the Movement Press, 55 Colton Street, San Francisco, Calif., (94103). This is the December 1968 issue (Vol. 4, No. 11). Also enclosed is an original article and xerox copy concerning the Oleo Strut and [redacted] which appeared in the February 1969 issue of "Playboy Magazine."

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The Los Angeles Office is of the opinion that any letter to the parents of [redacted] would be of little success in lessening his activities. They are certainly aware of the activities of their son while in this area and yet it would appear they were unable or unwilling to influence him in any way.

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Antonio (Enc. 3)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-68498) [redacted]
(2 - 100-71737)(COUNTER INTELLIGENCE)

JCO/mdm
(7)

100-71737-91

SEARCHED
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OFFICE COPY

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

Distributed by:
CALIFORNIA STUDENTS FOR INTEGRITY IN EDUCATION

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN FEBRUARY 1, 1967

Message from the Director, J. Edgar Hoover

"At the core of these campus disorders, and often below the surface, we find agitator personnel from organizations such as the communist W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America and their comrades in the Students For A Democratic Society, a so-called "New Left" group; members of the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Red Chinese group; and individuals associated with organizations under the control of the subversive Socialist Workers Party and similar groups.

There is no place in the academic world, where unencumbered inquiry is essential, for a riot leader's recently voiced blackjack threat of "if they do not accede to our demands, we'll close down their great and profitable university." This is no calm, deliberate search for truth. This is the way of the totalitarian, seeking to enslave through force."

100-71737-100
SEARCHED —
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Photo Reproduction from February, 1966 testimony
J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
before House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations
Partial reference to Students For A Democratic Society

As in the past, Communist Party members, including several national functionaries, actively participated in this march. Literature was distributed by the Communist Party and other subversive organizations and Vietcong flags were displayed by some participants.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Mr. HOOVER. One of the most militant organizations now engaged in activities protesting U.S. foreign policy is a student youth group called Students for a Democratic Society. Communists are actively promoting and participating in the activities of this organization, which is self-described as a group of liberals and radicals. This organization currently claims a membership in excess of 3,000 in over 100 chapters throughout the United States, and its members are most vocal in condemning the American way of life and our established form of government.

This organization sponsored a march on Washington to protest U.S. action in Vietnam which took place on April 17, 1965. Communists from throughout the Nation participated in this march and over 70 past or present Communist Party members from New York City alone, including several national leaders, were observed among the participants.

A national convention of this organization was held at a camp near Kewadin, Mich., in June 1965. Practically every subversive organization in the United States was represented by delegates to this convention. There were delegates from the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth and training section of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Also represented were the Communist Party, U.S.A. and the Spartacist group, a Trotskyite splinter organization. Other delegates represented the Progressive Labor Party, a Marxist-Leninist organization following the line of Communist China, and the May 2 Movement, a front group of the Progressive Labor Party.

At this convention, a number of proposals were made to further oppose the U.S. action in Vietnam. One Students for a Democratic Society leader called for deliberate violation of the sedition statutes by Students for a Democratic Society members which it was hoped would result in mass arrests and a "political trial" of the organization. Members were urged to attempt to enter military bases to persuade soldiers that they should refuse to fight in Vietnam.

At a meeting of the national council, the governing body of the Students for a Democratic Society which was held over the 1965 Labor Day weekend, 20 of the approximately 100 participants had past or present affiliations with the Communist Party or other subversive groups. A vigorous antidraft program was proposed at this meeting, which included plans to counsel draft-age youth on how to avoid the draft. This proposal was later submitted to the Students for a Democratic Society membership by referendum for approval but was defeated by a narrow majority.

In spite of this, Students for a Democratic Society leaders recently announced that each local chapter would make its own decisions as to whether an antidraft program would be undertaken by that particular chapter.

During the last week of December 1965, the antidraft program and the Vietnam protest movement again were subjects which dominated discussions at a national membership conference of this group held at Urbana, Ill. Heated exchanges took place between various factions, some of which wanted to continue with a "hard line" and others wanting to retreat entirely from all protest activity in connection with the Vietnam issue. Although no foreign policy decisions resulted from this conference, the Students for a Democratic Society has continued to sponsor and participate in demonstrations throughout the United States protesting U.S. action in Vietnam.

THE PARTY AND VIETNAM

The Communist Party, U.S.A., held a 3-day meeting of its national committee and invited guests from January 15 through January 17, 1966, in New York City. Gus Hall, general secretary of the party, in discussing the Vietnam situation, cited the growing peace movement in this country as evidence that the people are becoming more discontented with U.S. policy toward Vietnam. He stressed the need for the Communist Party to become more active in the protest movement against U.S. policy.

Herbert Aptheker, a member of the Communist Party national committee, spoke concerning his recent visit to Hanoi with Asst. Prof. Staughton Lynd of Yale University and Thomas Hayden, a founder and an official of Students for a Democratic Society, a youth group with heavy Communist infiltration. Lynd is a former member of American Youth for Democracy, which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Aptheker announced that he had met with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of North Vietnam. At this meeting, which was not attended by Lynd or Hayden, officials of the central committee were, according to Aptheker, "deliriously happy" that the Communist Party, U.S.A., had established contact with the Communist Party of North Vietnam.

COVERAGE OF COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., AND OTHER GROUPS

There has been no letup in our programs to penetrate the Communist Party, U.S.A., and other groups and organizations operating against this country and against the rights of its citizens.

(Discussion off the record.)

TELEPHONE TAPS

Mr. HOOVER. Every year I have reported to this committee the activities of the Bureau in regard to wiretapping and I want to advise that this morning we have 32 telephone taps in operation. Their use is highly restricted with a tight central control. Each must be authorized in advance and in writing by the Attorney General. All those in operation are in connection with matters in which the internal security of the country is involved.

(over)

Most Americans, basking in a false sense of security because of a lack of warning from press, pulpit, and leaders, would probably find it hard to believe that there are definite connections between the conspiracy of murderous Communists to capture the world and parts of such diverse items as: a rent strike in Harlem; violence in eastern Kentucky mining areas; the "Free Speech" rebellion at Berkeley; Martin Luther King, Jr. "non-violent"riots; a farm workers strike in California; bloody civil war in Watts, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland; a National Council of Churches Delta Ministry project in Mississippi; portions of the Federal anti-poverty program; a campus religious center in Cincinnati; a voter registration drive in Selma; and hundreds of other revolutionary activities.

But these are related or connected, and one of the co-ordinating connectors is an organization called Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

This report started as a study of the aims and activities of SDS. But it quickly became obvious that SDS was not just an organization, but rather a leader in a large movement of related organizations, and that a report on SDS alone would be misleading because it would not reflect the depth and danger of SDS in relation tothe violent revolution movement as a whole. Consequently considerable space is devoted to the connections between SDS and other groups and activities.

Roots of Students for a Democratic Society

In the Yale Daily News of January 10, 1966, Richard Van Wagenen states: "SDS is an offshoot of the League for Industrial Democracy (LID), founded in 1905 as the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society ... The LID and its affiliate, the Student League For Industrial Democracy were active in socialist causes through the 1920's. In 1935 the SLID merged with the Communist-dominated National Student League to form the American Student Union. The ASU collapsed after the Hitler-Stalin non-aggression pact ..... The SLID was reorganized in 1946... In 1960 it changed its name to Students for a Democratic Society.... SDS remained the formal student arm of the LID until this autumn (1965), when the official connection was severed because the political activities of SDS were jeopardizing the tax-exempt status of the LID. The two groups still communicate closely, however." Van Wagenen also states that SDS now has 122 chapters and several thousand members.

- - - - -

Since both SDS and the Communist conspiracy are socialist movements, it was anticipated that SDS goals and activities would parallel in many respects those of the Communist conspiracy. But even this anticipation did not prepare us for the degree of pro-Communist fervor encountered, nor for the alarming size, strength, militancy and influence of the SDS and related groups.

After studying a great deal of literature written by and about SDS and related groups, it is obvious:

1. The leadership of SDS is strongly pro-Communist.

2. The activities of SDS have been, and will likely continue to be, planned and directed to help establish a Communist America.

(over)

3. SDS leaders have worked openly and willingly with known Communists from both the pro-Chinese and pro-Russian arms of the Communist conspiracy, recommend Communist literature, and have selected identified Communists as speakers for SDS functions.

4. SDS-selected speakers have advocated violent revolution in speeches at SDS functions, with no objections from SDS.

5. SDS advocates abolition of our legal fortresses against internal Communist subversion, and reduction of our military defenses against the external Communist military threat.

6. Groups started by SDS persons have been labelled "Chinese Communists", and another has been officially cited as a Communist front.

7. SDS and closely related groups have received much favorable mention in the official Communist press, and SDS leaders have been chosen by Communist Party leaders as speakers and/or honored guests at Communist meetings.

8. SDS and related groups have programs for the scientific incitement of bloody riots similar to those which have occurred in Harlem, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Cambridge, Maryland in recent years, and that the Cambridge riots were in fact planned and fomented by persons from SDS and its infamous "civil rights" affiliate, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

9. SDS is not isolated, but is a nerve center of an interlocking network of related groups which reaches into the fields of religion, labor, civil rights, phoney "peace", student incitement, etc, and that this network constitutes a major threat to law and order and to the security of the United States.

10. Socialist and Communist involvement in the leadership of the civil rights movement is extensive, bordering at times on full control.

11. SDS is guided in part by persons from the Fellowship of Reconciliation and from the League for Industrial Democracy (the official parent of SDS).

12. Pro-Chinese Communists and pro-Russian Communists frequently work openly and willingly together, despite a serious rift between them.

13. Socialists frequently work closely with Communists against the security of the United States, socialists are not harmless, nor in any way Christian, and propaganda to the contrary is false, deceptive, and detrimental to national security.

14. Persons friendly to the SDS movement occupy high positions in our national government.

(over)

It is not enough for industrial, banking, commercial, professional, civic and church leadership persons to know that the United States is in serious survival trouble. Physicians and surgeons become quite specific and waste little time on verbal tirades against disease or infection. Time for conservative action is running short!

Participants and certain leaders of the June, 1968 national convention of Students For A Democratic Society proudly demonstrated that New Left in the United States has (since the 1966 S.D.S. convention) developed from liberalism to anti-Imperialism and from anti-Imperialism to anti-Capitalism; from reform to revolution. Some 800 delegates and observers from 200 chapters of S.D.S. were over-infiltrated by awkward observers and infiltrators. Few strangers can now infiltrate the revolutionary left.

The S.D.S. convention included a sizeable closed-caucus of disciplined Progressive Labor Party organized confusers. The convention was a battle-ground between the disciplined minority Progressive Labor Party caucus and the un-organized majority of S.D.S. delegates. The S.D.S. majority retained control at the end of a week of internal fight; but the minority seems destined to take over S.D.S. The Peking oriented Progressive Labor Party minority faction and the Peking, Che Guevera, Malcolm X oriented majority faction differed principally on methods of revolutionary struggle. The most important organizational strategy resolutions were not formally passed. Further decentralization of S.D.S. through an eleven member national interim committee forecastsa take-over by the organized Progressive Labor Party minority faction.

Bernadine Dohrn, a lawyer, assistant executive-secretary of the National Lawyers Guild was elected inter-organizational secretary of S.D.S. (Co-operation with the other revolutionary groups and radical organizations). One pro-Communist publication quotes Miss Dohrn as answering questions from the floor regarding her qualifications for election as saying, "I consider myself a revolutionary communist", in answer to, "you don't have to answer this if you don't want, but do you consider yourself a socialist"?

Mike Klonsky, a special correspondent to the pro-Communist Guardian was elected national secretary.

Since the June, 1967 convention S.D.S. evolved from anti-Imperialism to anti-Capitalism (anti-Capitalism was described by a considerable number of S.D.S. members as revolutionary communism). S.D.S. is starting a program to strengthen its regional organization in order to control the 200 local chapters.

Probably the most significant trend within S.D.S. is toward the merging of campus and urban radical movements into a community operation. Teachers, social workers, high school students, working class colleges, welfare recipients and campus persons are to be shaped into community organizations.

Placards; and floor speeches by both male and female delegates were un-printably filthy, obscene and vulgar.

At the end of four days, a huge Red flag was brought into the S.D.S. convention hall (at Michigan State University) and displayed side by side with the Black flag on the convention platform.

An over-simplification can be had by recalling Newark and other riots.

* (Source may not be quoted without specific authorization)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN.: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT
AND CRIME RECORDS CENTER

DATE: 2/26/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66519)

SUBJECT: REPRODUCTION OF DIRECTOR'S STATEMENTS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Domestic Intelligence Unit and Crime Records Section is one copy each of a six-page distribution being mailed to college administrators, students and homes in the Orange County area of California.

For information, California Students for Integrity in Education is an ad-hoc committee operating from a Post Office box in Buena Park, Orange County, California. Responsibility for the distribution rests with the Americanism Educational League, Walter Knott Branch, Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park, California, under the guidance of MYERS G. LOWMAN.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
Los Angeles
(1 - 100-71737)

jgk jgk/gja,cea
(6)

100 - 71737 - 1011

SEARCHED
INDEXED
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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OPEN CITY DEEP IN RED

Underground Paper Folds

Open City, the second largest underground newspaper in Los Angeles, has ceased publication, its editors said Thursday. The newspaper was 10 weeks short of its second anniversary.

Heavy debts, distribution problems and a $1,000 fine on an obscenity conviction in October contributed to the demise of the weekly newspaper, said Mike Hodel, the managing editor. He placed final circulation of the newspaper at about 20,000.

But Hodel and other editorial staff members said they believed Open City could have continued and that its closing was the decision of John Bryan, its 35-year-old owner-chief editor.

When staff members arrived at the paper's office at 4369 Melrose Ave. Wednesday morning they found a note from Bryan which declared, in part:

"The paper has already fulfilled its artistic purpose. Politically, it was never too effective anyway. What's been taking place in its pages recently was no improvement over what we printed a year ago.

"As an artist, I must turn away from a work which does not grow . . . even though it is work of my own hand and even though it is bringing in bread (money)."

orig. sent Bur 12/14/78 Tag

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California

Date: 3/7/69
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

"Open City"

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

100-71737-102

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 7 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted] DATE: 3/6/69

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he had recently had a discussion with [redacted] to rent this property for $150.00 instead of the usual $300.00. At the present time Students for A Democratic Society (SDS), Los Angeles Newsreel, Liberation University and Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee are using the building at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue, Los Angeles, California. They have agreed to pay the rent as follows:

SDS------$60.00
Newsreel 25.00
Liberation-----$15.00
Newton-Cleaver---50.00

$150.00

[redacted] stated that [redacted] a member of the Peace and Freedom Party (PFP), telephone [redacted] had contacted him and told him that this arrangement was fine with the organizations concerned. He stated that he had called [redacted] for the rental of the property.

[redacted] stated that DOW ACTION COMMITTEE would be moving to 1507 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California; however, he did say that this was a rumor at this stage, and that they hadn't moved as yet.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had told him that one [redacted] was responsible for raising funds for P&F Party,

100-71209 (DAC) (Telephone # 799-8859)
100-66519 (SDS)
100-71931 (Los Angeles Newsreel)
100-72093 (Liberation University)
157-2091 (Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee)
100-71737 (Counterintelligence)
100-70073 (P&F)
100-66686 ([redacted])

100-71737-104

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 11 1969

[redacted]

[redacted] called a second time this date and stated that the true name of the person responsible for raising money for the P&F is [redacted]. In his conversation with [redacted]. He told [redacted] that the only business he had with P&F was a year ago when he [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted] DATE: 3/7/69

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

SUBJECT: [redacted] b6 b7C

This same date the following checks were examined by the writer, and contained the following information:

Check # 1) Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee, 619 S. Bonnie Brae
Rent---3/5/69--4/5/69
Amount---$50.00
Telephone # 483-8884
Checking Account # 1223 0250 112 093 567
Bank---Security Pacific Natl Bank, Vermont-Hollywood Branch, 1701 No. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles.
Check # 203
Signer--[redacted] b6 b7C

Check#2 Students For A Democratic Society
Amount---$60.00
Address--SDS, P.O. Box 85396, Los Angeles (90072)
Checking Account #--1223 0095 311 092276
Bank---Crocker Citizens National Bank
Sunset-Edgemont Branch
Signer--[redacted] b6 b7C

157-2091-----(Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee) b6 b7C
100-68465-----[redacted] (SI)
100-66519----(SDS)
100-68980 [redacted] (SI)
100-71931 (L.A. Newsreel
100-73218 [redacted]
100-71737 (Counterintelligence,New Left)
100-70289 (New Left Movement)
100-72093 (Liberation University)
100-71209 (DAC)
100-70704 [redacted]

100-71737-105

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 11 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

[redacted]

Check#3 Los Angeles Newsreel
Amount---$25.00
Checking Account # 1220 0051 0601 019235
Bank---Wells Fargo Bank, Pershing Square Office,
415 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California
Signer--[redacted]
Check# 591

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] later met [redacted] who he describes as follows:

Sex--male
Race--caucasian
Age--[redacted]
Height--[redacted]
Weight--[redacted]

Build--heavy
Hair--grey brown
Eyes-hazel
Characteristics--[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] told him that Dow Action Committee would be holding lectures at 619 So. Bonnie Brae Avenue, charging the amount of $1.00 for these lectures.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This booklet, which was distributed by FIPO, was printed as a public service by the Coast Federal Savings and Loan Association, Ninth and Hill Streets, Los Angeles, California. This booklet, which concerned itself with revolution and perversion on the campuses, was anonymously distributed to educators in the Los Angeles, California, area and sources have advised that it was well received because of its informative content.

Recently the California Students for Integrity in Education, an ad-hoc committee which operates from a Post Office Box in Buena Park, Orange County, California, distributed copies of the Message from Director J. EDGAR HOOVER which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 2/1/67 issue. In this article Mr. HOOVER discussed the organizations at the core of the campus disorders, with emphasis on the SDS, Progressive Labor Party, W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and the Socialist Workers Party. MYERS G. LOWMAN, Americanism Educational League, Walter Knott Branch, Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park, California, responsible for this distribution, stated that this material had been mailed to college administrators, students and homes in the Orange County area of California. It was suggested and agreed upon by LOWMAN that this article should be sent to LAWRENCE LABOWITZ, Editor of "Open Campus," a newspaper of the United Students Association (USA) of San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California. The USA is anti-SDS, anti-Black Student Union and in direct conflict with "Outcry" which features articles by SDS members.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

The Los Angeles Office, after receiving authority of the Bureau (Bulet 2/7/69), distributed to every high school principal in the City of Los Angeles (52 schools in number) copies of an article, "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos" which had appeared in the "Reader's Digest" issue of October 1968. Also included in this anonymous mailing was an article, "Campus or Battleground ? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities" which appeared in "Barron's" issue of 5/20/68. As a result of this mailing to one [redacted] Los Angeles Association of Secondary School Administrators, Los Angeles, California, it was learned from racial liason source [redacted] that [redacted] ordered 400 copies of the "Reader's Digest" article which he sent to school principals and other school administrators in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] is a former principal at [redacted], Los Angeles, California. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While the Los Angeles Office cannot take the credit for the demise of "Open City," it is to be noted that when the "Open City" issue of 7/5-11/68, appeared with a picture of a nude female this was brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Police Department. An arrest resulted as JOHN BRYAN, Editor of "Open City," was charged with distribution of obscenity. It is further to be noted that [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department, Administrative Vice, advised this office that their department had received numerous complaints concerning the printing of this picture in the newspaper.

b6
b7C

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)
SUBJECT: COINTEL PRO-NEW LEFT

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
2/19/69		SA JOSEPH F. SMITH b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 2/19/69 (Date) to

Transcribed 2/25/69

Authenticated by Informant 3/10/69

Date of Report 2/19/69 b6 b7C

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

Info re and use of films by Newsreel. b6 b7C

File where original is located if not attached b7D

Remarks:

ACTION: Request Bureau permission to use Cointel action and advise Schick Co. and U.S.P.O. Inspectors at San Francisco. SA advised. b6 b7C

Cointelpro
100-71737*
100-54554*
105-24137* b6 b7C

1 - Los Angeles (Cointel Pro-New Left) (RM)
1 - New York ( )(RM)
1 - Portland ( )(RM)
1 - Seattle ( )(RM)
9 - San Francisco (100-60968)
1 - 100-162668 (NY Newsreel)
1 - 100-61028 (SF Newsreel)
1 - 100-59592 ( )
1 - 100-61940 ( )
1 - 157-544 (Medical Committee for Human Rights)
1 - 100-41937 ( )
1 - (Decision for Christ, alias also for the Newsreel)
1 - 100-3155 ( )

CAUTION! IF MATERIAL IS DISSEMINATED, USE CARE IN PARAPHRASING

JFS/tjm
(13)

Block Stamp

100-71737-112

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED MAR 2 8 1969 FBI—LOS ANGELES

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED MAR 10 1968 FBI—SAN FRANCISCO b6 b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)
IS-RU
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)
OO: San Francisco
Bufile 105-184369
LA file 100-72077 (P)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
IS-PLP
OO: New York
Bufile 100-437041
LA file 100-63077 (P)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
Bufile 100-449689
LA file 100-71737 (P)

Re San Francisco airtel dated 3/26/69captioned, "REVOLUTIONARY UNION, IS-RU," and "PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, IS-PLP."

Information copies of this communication are being furnished the Chicago and Seattle Offices in view of their interest in this matter.

6 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 105-184369) (RU)
(2 - 105-437041) (PLP)
(2 - 100-449689) (COINTELPRO)
1 - Chicago (RM) (Info)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Seattle (RM) (Info)
2 - San Francisco (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-72077) (RU) 71737
(1 - 100-63077) (PLP) (1 - 100-60968) (COINTELPRO)

FILED

100-71737-113

FGK/gja
(15)

b6
b7C

OFFICE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LA 100-72077

Referenced San Francisco airtel requests comments concerning informants making available to [redacted] documents pertaining to a proposed RU attack on PLP. b6 b7C

The Los Angeles Office has no informants available who could logically be in a position to obtain the documents and forward them to [redacted].

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared
4-10-69

Date received
4-10-69

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

b6
b7C
b7D

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

INFORMATION REGARDING LIBERATION UNIVERSITY

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

COINTELPRO

Block Stamp

100-71737-115

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 10 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared
4-10-69

Date received
4-10-69

Received from *(name or symbol number)*

Received by

b6
b7C
b7D

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

INFORMATION CONCERNING

NEWTON - CLEAVER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

COINTELPRO

Block Stamp

100-71737-1116

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 10 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

SAC, SACRAMENTO 6/30/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Houston letter to Los Angeles dated 3/21/69, and Houston letter to Director dated 2/18/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Sacramento Office are copies of referenced letters, also a letter dated 6/17/69, requesting that the Los Angeles Office furnish the information requested by Houston. The letters of 3/21/69 and 2/18/69, were previously forwarded to the Sacramento Office via routing slip.

For the information of the Houston Office, the United Farm Workers and their leader, CAESAR CHAVEZ, are headquartered at Delano, California, P. O. Box 130, Delano. Delano, California, is located in the territory of the Sacramento Office.

It is the thought of the Los Angeles Office that even if a UFW throwaway is obtained by the Sacramento Office, this could possibly be sent to the FBI Laboratory and the UFW letterhead duplicated.

No further investigation is being conducted by the Los Angeles Office regarding this matter.

2 - Sacramento (Encls. 3)(RM)
2 - Houston (105-2275)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(5)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

100-71737-124

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-23-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 20, 1969

DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN
Also Known As
Don Wheeldin

The "Pasadena Star News", Pasadena, California, May 15, 1969, page 10, revealed that Don Wheeldin was Program Coordinator and Moderator of a half hour television show entitled, "Black Perspective". This show was scheduled to be telecasted on station KCET, Channel 28, on May 15, 1969 (see attachment).

Station KCET, is an educational (television) station which is aired on Channel 28, and whose studio is located at 1313 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, California. This station relies upon private subscription for its subsistence. Sizable funds are obtained through auctions of articles donated by individuals. One recent auction resulted in raising $148,000 plus.

Programs on KCET are correlated through the National Education Television in New York City, New York. The latter also produces programs which are syndicated through the various educational television stations located in certain principal cities and which includes KCET.

KCET has no direct funding by the United States Government. This station does submit program ideas to various foundations such as the Ford Foundation and large corporations. As the ideas for programs are accepted, frequently the foundations and/or corporations will grant funds to finance these programs.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-71937-125
SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN
Also Known As
Don Wheeldin

COPIES TO:

5 - Bureau (100-179252)(RM)
1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - 115th MIG, Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - New York (100-80374)(COMINFIL-TV)(Info)(RM)
6 - Los Angeles (100-23700)(P)
(1 - 100-19333)(COMINFIL-TV)
(1 - 94-1941)(KCET-TV)
(1 - 157-943)(RACIAL MATTERS)
(1 - 100-71737)(COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

LFW/mab
(16)

DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN
Also Known As
Don Wheeldin

KCET will also rent their production facilities to any production company or the United States Government provided these facilities are needed.

A source advised on June 9, 1969, that Don Wheeldin was employed part time on the production staff of KCET as a program coordinator and moderator of the show, "Black Perspective", which is [redacted] an unsponsored show. Wheeldin tapes the show "Black Perspective" weekly usually on Wednesday evenings. He is also usually in his office at KCET on Monday and a portion of Thursday each week.

b6
b7C

Background Information on Donald Clayton Wheeldin

Donald Clayton Wheeldin was born March 12, 1914 in Hartford, Connecticut and was educated in the elementary and high school grades at Hartford, Connecticut. He entered the military service in the United States Navy in August 1943 and was honorably discharged in November 1945. He reached the rank of pharmacist mate, 2nd class.

Connections with the Communist Party

A source in 1942 advised that in 1942 Donald Wheeldin was an active member of the Communist Party in the Hartford, Connecticut area and during the 1930s had run for public office on the Communist Party ticket.

In 1936, the name of Donald Wheeldin was listed on the Communist Party nomination petition filed in Connecticut for the November 3, 1936 elections, Wheeldin being identified as the Communist Party nominee for State Senator from the 2nd District.

A source who has been cognizant of Wheeldin's Communist Party activities in the Los Angeles area from 1946 to 1969, has advised that Don Wheeldin as of June 1946 was a member of the Watts Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) and was a member of the Veteran's Committee of the Los Angeles Communist Party and at that time was active in matters pertaining to Negro war veterans.

DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN
Also Known As
Don Wheeldin

In 1950, Wheeldin was a staff reporter for the "Daily People's World" in Los Angeles and resided in Pasadena, California. Don Wheeldin was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA, in 1958 and resigned from this committee as well as the Communist Party about February 1968, stating his reasons were that he disagreed with the direction of the Communist Party by the National Committee.

Concerning the Daily People's World, now known as the People's World (PW)

The PW formerly known as the Daily PW, is a West Coast communist newspaper now published weekly in San Francisco, California.

Records of the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, as of September 15, 1959, docket number 27811, revealed that Donald Clayton Wheeldin had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles July 15, 1959 for contempt of Congress. This grew out of a refusal on the part of Wheeldin to answer a subpoena to appear before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. Wheeldin was arrested by the United States Marshal on July 16, 1959 at Los Angeles, California. He entered a plea of not guilty and was held for trial.

Records of the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, as of May and October 1960 disclosed that Wheeldin had been found guilty of contempt of Congress, had appealed to the district court and the district court confirmed the conviction in October 1960.

The "Los Angeles Times", Los Angeles' largest newspaper, on February 10, 1960 and the PW on February 13, 1960 carried articles which revealed that Wheeldin had on February 9, 1960 received a sentence of 30 days in jail and a fine of $100 on the contempt of Congress. The Los Angeles Times article described Wheeldin as an "ex-red leader", "one time member of the Communist Party's National Committee." The article pointed out that prior to the trial, the former Communist Party functionary had resigned from both the National Committee and the People's World in disagreement of the Communist doctrine.

CONFIDENTIAL

DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN
Also Known As
Don Wheeldin

The PW, July 16, 1961, carried an article relating that Wheeldin had lost the appeal and was to serve thirty days in jail on the contempt charge.

Don Wheeldin as of December 1968 was still a staff writer for the PW. He, however, as of June 1969, reportedly was not a member of the PW staff but had other employment.

The above source who furnished information on Wheeldin's Communist Party activities from 1946 to 1969, advised on May 9, 1969, that although Don Wheeldin was not now considered to be a member of the Southern California District Communist Party, however, he at this time works closely with the Communist Party. Indicative of this activity, Wheeldin was one of the principle speakers at the May Day Rally held under the auspices of the PW on May 1, 1969 at 1528 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Wheeldin at this affair spoke on behalf of the good work that the PW was doing, urged support of the black and student militant activities and made the appeal to those present for funds to support the PW.

Description

Name	Donald Clayton Wheeldin
Also Known As	Don Wheeldin
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Weight	195 pounds
Birth Date	March 12, 1914
Birth Place	Hartford, Connecticut
Build	Medium Heavy
Hair	Graying
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Light
Social Security Number	042-05-5401
FBI Identification Number	2-527-777
Residence	411 East Douglas Street Pasadena, California

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
June 20, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN Also Known As Don Wheeldin
Character	SECURITY MATTER - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

10—Pasadena Star-News
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1969

City Leaders On TV for Racial Talks

John Phillips, Pasadena city manager, and other Pasadena area civic officials appear on KCET's new season of Black Perspective to discuss "Pasadena Today — What Went Wrong?", today at 7:30 p.m. on Channel 28.

Moderator for the half-hour telecast is Don Wheeldin, KCET program coordinator and former editor of The Black Voice publication.

Sharing concern with Phillips for evident undercurrents of social unrest in the community are program guests Harry Sheldon, president of the Pasadena Area Chamber of Commerce, and attorney Samuel Sheats, past president of the Pasadena-Altadena NAACP. A resident of Altadena, Sheaats if a former candidate for the local school board.

According to Wheeldin, participants will consider current Negro-parent dissatisfaction with some public school and Pasadena City administration policies.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-179252)

DATE: 6/20/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-23700)(P)

SUBJECT: DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN
SM - C
(SI)
OO: Los Angeles

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) and for New York one (1) copy of same LHM concerning captioned individual who is coordinator of a program on station KCET-TV, the educational TV channel 28 in Los Angeles. The program is entitled, "Black Perspective". Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of form FD-376.

A copy of the LHM has been furnished Secret Service, Los Angeles; OSI, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; NISO, San Diego; and 115th MIG, Region II, Pasadena.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
1 - New York (100-80374)(COMINFIL-TV)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
6 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-19333)(COMINFIL-TV)
(1 - 94-1941)(KCET-TV)
(1 - 157-943)(RACIAL MATTERS)
(1 - 100-71737)(COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

LFW:mab
(8)

OFFICE COPY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

100-71737-126

[redacted] b7D

This LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ on the basis of the information furnished by [redacted] b7D which otherwise could possibly compromise a current active confidential source.

[redacted] Los Angeles indices were negative on [redacted] b6 b7C of the TV show "Black Perspective" in mentioned LHM.

ACTION RECOMMENDED

Los Angeles indices contain public source information, newspaper articles, revealing WHEELDIN's past Communist Party connections and employment by the "People's World". The Bureau is requested to authorize the Los Angeles Office to disseminate anonymously this public source information to the above TV station.

It is suggested that the Bureau disseminate a copy of this LHM to the Federal Communications Commission and any other interested agencies deemed advisable.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will abide by Bureau instructions re above recommendation.

Philosophy at New York University which appeared in the May 19, 1969, issue of "U.S. News and World Report." In this article the author refers to such people as HERBERT MARCUSE, the "New Left" philosopher as "muddle-headed" in his thinking. It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to mail this article to Los Angeles educators in the event Bureau approval is received to mail same.

By letter dated 6/17/69, the Los Angeles Office mailed a copy of a throwaway to the Bureau titled, [redacted]' This throwaway refers to [redacted], who at the present is working closely with the Black Panthers and helping [redacted]" The Los Angeles Office plans to mail this throwaway to selected members of the Black Panthers, and leaders in other "New Left" organizations. It accuses [redacted] of being an informer for a police agency and notes that while he talks a lot about the rights of those in the New Left, he has never been arrested in aiding their cause. Upon receipt of Bureau authority, this counterintelligence program will be initiated. b6 b7C

MYERS G. LOWMAN, Americanism Educational League, Walter Knott Branch, Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park, California, has advised that his organization is planning a program to make the incoming freshmen at various Southern California institutions aware of the danger from Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) and other New Left organizations. This organization will be receiving the freshman class list from Pasadena City College, Occidental College and the University of Southern California, and each incoming high school student will receive a copy of J. EDGAR HOOVER's fourteen points on how to establish the real character of an organization. In addition, they will receive articles which will help them recognize the danger from the left. LOWMAN stated he has determined that out of 650 incoming students at Occidental College, 26 per cent of them have indicated on the school questionnaire that they have taken part in high school demonstrations.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

Copies of the news article, "Rebellion" which have been published by the Copley News Service, and which have

7/28/69

AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448006)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-601)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE
BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

ReSFairtel entitled "COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS, RACIAL INTELLIGENCE", 7/14/69.

San Francisco has the pending following projects requested by airtels 7/25/69:

(1) Reproduction and anonymous mailing of BPP Coloring Book and 7/5/69 issue of "The Black Panther".

(2) Reproduction and anonymous mailing of BPP Boycott leaflet.

The BPP sponsored National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism was held in Oakland, California, 7/18-20/69. The majority of the sessions of the conference were held in the Oakland Auditorium. All attendants were given a close personal body search and members of the BPP observed all distribution of leaflets in the immediate vicinity of the meeting place.

On 7/19/69, [redacted] These leaflets were

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2 - Bureau (AM-RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(AM-RM)
2 - San Francisco

LB/jmp
(5)

100-71737-130

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SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
AUG 5 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

placed in the park a few hours before an afternoon session of the conference at that site.

San Francisco, at this time, is unable to furnish an estimate to the effect of this project but the above mentioned source reported that [redacted] b6 b7C

SAC, HOUSTON (105-2275) 8/22/69

SAC, SACRAMENTO (105-1997) (P)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
HOUSTON DIVISION

Re Houston letter to the Bureau, dated 2/18/69; and Los Angeles letter to Sacramento, dated 6/30/69.

For the information of the Houston Office, a confidential source of the Sacramento Office at Delano, California, believes that a copy of stationery of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee can be obtained and confidentially furnished to the FBI.

Further, the Sacramento Office has no objection to the letter mentioned in Houston letter to the Bureau, dated 2/18/69, being mailed to the Editor of the Houston Cougar.

However, referenced Houston letter reflects that stationery or letterhead from "Governing Board, United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, 3016½ East First Street, Los Angeles, California, 90063," is desired for this letter.

LEAD:

HOUSTON DIVISION:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

The Houston Division is requested to advise whether stationery from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, Delano, California, of United Farm Workers, Los Angeles, California, is desired.

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2 - Houston (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-71737)(RM)
2 - Sacramento
HGR:jlf
(5)

100-71737-133
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FD-36 (Rev. 8-24-64)

F B I

Date: 8/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449598)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

RE: COINTELPRO -
NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/20/69.

In view of the fact that most New Left groups are aware of the fact that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) controls the Workers Student Alliance (WSA) faction of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and since the WSA faction is the main faction presently in contention with the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following is recommended:

In order to further fan the flames of this dispute, recent critical articles concerning the BPP, which have appeared in the PLP publications, should be mailed selected BPP leaders, since PLP publications have limited distribution in the Los Angeles area and may not have come to the attention of local BPP leaders.

The Los Angeles Office will take no further action regarding this matter until the Bureau authorizes same.

2 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - 157-1618) (BPP)
(1 - 100-63077) (PLP)

100-71737-135

JCO/dmb
(6)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

OFFICE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-29-2011

Pl 63
93
9-4

FBI

Date: 8/28/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-163303)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT
BUDED 8/29/69

ReBuairtel to CG, etal, 8/21/69.

The following plans are submitted for the consideration of the Bureau and recipient offices.

This plan is based on the most recent information available to [redacted], that the NMC will reject the demand of the BUF that the NMC pay BUF a sum of money for its participation in the anti-war demonstration in WDC on 11/15/69.

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Initially, it is necessary that this rejection be made known to the leadership and membership of black militant organizations such as the Black Panther Party (BPP), the Republic of New Africa (RNA) and others and to other black or essentially black organizations such as the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) which generally tend to support anti-war activities.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Chicago (RM)
1- Cleveland (RM)
1- Detroit (RM)
1- Los Angeles (RM)
1- Philadelphia (RM)
1- San Francisco (RM)
1- Washington Field (RM)
1- New York

JFM:abg
(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

#3 w/file

100-71737-139

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SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
#3 LOS ANGELES

CLASS. BY 6922 XGDS2, INDEFINITE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

This can best be done by utilizing the services of friends of the Bureau in the newspaper field by having this information published as a news item in those cities which have representatives of the NMC and of black organizations in their areas.

This action should be followed up by using the services of a newspaper columnist friendly to the Bureau, particularly one who is reported to favor the conservative point of view, and whose column is published in newspapers in major cities. The columnist should comment in his column on the demands of the BUF in indignent and ridiculing terms. The demands of the BUF should be branded as another example of attempted extortion on the part of militant black groups who appear to be attempting to "hold-up" the white community in the manner of [redacted] and his organization, the National Black Economic Development Conference, which has made exhorbitant demands of huge sums from white Christian churches for alleged indignaties to Negroes over the past few hundred years. The column should comment in a ridiculing vein that it is a welcome sight to see militant blacks attempting to "put the bite" on their so-called ultra-liberal friends in an organization such as the NMC.

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In conjunction with the above, sources in racial and non-racial protest groups, should be used to fan discontent resulting from the publicity given this information. Sources in racial groups should at meetings of their organizations agitate against the NMC, to term the demands of the BUF as logical and right and the rejection of the NMC as a "racist" act and another example that the blacks cannot trust their so-called liberal friends in preponderantly white organizations. These sources should speak against the participation of their organizations in the anti-war demonstration of 11/15/69, and against future cooperation with the NMC and like preponderantly white protest organizations. These sources should point out that DAVID DELLINGER and other white leaders, [redacted] in the NMC, although ostensibly favorable to the causes of the militant blacks, have proven to have had racist tendencies when called upon in concrete terms to assist the militant black movement.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/27/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT
BUDED 8/29/69

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/21/69.

In the Los Angeles area the Black United Front (BUF) does not exist and the activities of the New Mobilization Committee to End War in Vietnam are nil.

However, it should be noted that IRVING SARNOFF, Chairman, Peace Action Council, and DONALD KALISH, both key activists of the Los Angeles Office, were on the Steering Committee at the National Anti-War Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4-5, 1969. Both SARNOFF [redacted] and KALISH [redacted] are extremely active in the activities protesting the United States policy in Vietnam.

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2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (RM)
1 - Cleveland (RM)
1 - Detroit (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (RM)
1 - San Francisco (RM)
3 - Washington Field (100-47757)(RM)
(1 - 100-49753)(RM)
(1 - 157-1292)(RM)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - [redacted]
(1 -
(1 - 100-70289)(NEW LEFT)

Part #3

100-71737-140
SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED
FILED

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jco/yfs
(15)

OFFICE COPY

[redacted]

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5-166 (6-30-75)

TO: SAC:

[ ] Albany	[ ] Houston	[ ] Oklahoma City	TO LEGAT:
[ ] Albuquerque	[ ] Indianapolis	[ ] Omaha	[ ] Bern
[ ] Alexandria	[ ] Jackson	[ ] Philadelphia	[ ] Bonn
[ ] Anchorage	[ ] Jacksonville	[ ] Phoenix	[ ] Brasilia
[ ] Atlanta	[ ] Kansas City	[ ] Pittsburgh	[ ] Buenos Aires
[ ] Baltimore	[ ] Knoxville	[ ] Portland	[ ] Caracas
[ ] Birmingham	[ ] Las Vegas	[ ] Richmond	[ ] Hong Kong
[ ] Boston	[ ] Little Rock	[ ] Sacramento	[ ] London
[ ] Buffalo	[X] Los Angeles	[ ] St. Louis	[ ] Madrid
[ ] Butte	[ ] Louisville	[ ] Salt Lake City	[ ] Manila
[ ] Charlotte	[ ] Memphis	[ ] San Antonio	[ ] Mexico City
[ ] Chicago	[ ] Miami	[ ] San Diego	[ ] Ottawa
[ ] Cincinnati	[ ] Milwaukee	[ ] San Francisco	[ ] Paris
[ ] Cleveland	[ ] Minneapolis	[ ] San Juan	[ ] Rome
[ ] Columbia	[ ] Mobile	[ ] Savannah	[ ] Tel Aviv
[ ] Dallas	[ ] Newark	[ ] Seattle	[ ] Tokyo
[ ] Denver	[ ] New Haven	[ ] Springfield	
[ ] Detroit	[ ] New Orleans	[ ] Tampa	
[ ] El Paso	[ ] New York City	[ ] Washington Field	
[ ] Honolulu	[ ] Norfolk	[ ] Quantico	

RE: Cointelpro - New Left

Date 11-11-77

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____ at _____.
2. Re New York (office) teletype/airtel/letter dated 8-28-69 at New York.
3. Re enclosure to _____ (office) airtel/letter dated _____ at _____.
4. Other _____.

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

(a.) Declassified, 5-19-76, Ley 6867

b. Classified _____, exemption category _____ by _____, date _____, date of automatic declassification _____. 100-71737

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____ by _____, date _____, date of automatic declassification _____.

FBI NOV 14 1977 LOS ANGELES

Bufile 100-449698-34-70

Urfile

unable to locate

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/23/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 7/1/69.

(1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

At the United Front Against Fascism Conference, held July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California, members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) called for the community control of local police. The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Interim Committee then passed a resolution criticizing the community control for white communities. Locally the informants of the Los Angeles office have been advised to continue to cause a split between the BPP and SDS.

Locally the petition campaign appears to be meeting with little success and the SDS "leadership" has taken no action to either help or hinder the efforts of the BPP. Informants have been alerted and told that in the event there is any indication of friction between the SDS and BPP over the petition issue, this office should be so advised. Since the petition campaign is not meeting with any real success this office does not believe that we should fan the flame of enthusiasm among BPP members by having SDS criticize BPP efforts.

(2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

In the Los Angeles, California area, SDS is suffering from a factional dispute. At California State College at Los Angeles (CSCLA), [redacted] has been told to urge that this particular SDS chapter exclude all

b7D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
jco/yfs
(4)

Part 2

100-71737-145

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED
FILED

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OFFICE COPY

[redacted]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

members of the Progressive Labor Party dominated Workers Student Alliance from the ranks of the SDS.

By letter dated June 20, 1969 the Bureau was advised that DONALD CLAYTON WHEELDIN former Communist Party (CP) member and 1968 staff writer of the "People's World", West Coast CP newspaper, was program coordinator and moderator of a program called, "Black Perspective" over TV station KCET. KCET (Channel 28) is an educational TV station in the Los Angeles area. This office has sent news articles regarding WHEELDIN to selected KCET officials. It is the hope of this office that such information will cause KCET to cancel WHEELDIN from their program schedule.

By letter dated August 5, 1969 the Bureau was advised that the "National Guardian", left-wing newspaper had an article regarding the SDS Convention held at Chicago, Illinois. At this convention a member of the BPP stated, "we believe in freedom of love, in pussy power". This office is now in the process of preparing letters to selected parents of SDS members in which a copy of the article will be sent as an enclosure, urging that parents take a close look at SDS and asking whether their daughter has to be sacrificed on the altar of sex in order to make necessary social changes in the United States. In addition a letter will also be sent to an appropriate school official where the SDS chapter exists.... all will come from Concerned Parents and Educators, Post Office Box 1282, Los Angeles, California (90053).

By letter dated 8/25/69, it was explained to the Bureau that locally the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) controls the Workers Student Alliance faction of SDS and the Workers Student Alliance (WSA) is the main faction in contention with the BPP. Articles critical of the BPP which have appeared in the PLP press are being xeroxed and will be sent to selected BPP leaders. This type of counterintelligence program should cause a further split among the SDS and BPP groups in this area.

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-1763) DATE: 10/16/69

FROM: SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP).
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[redacted]	Meeting of SCDCP on 9/25/69.	10/8/69	IC	[redacted]

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Source's report has been Xeroxed and is attached.

CC: 3 - NEW YORK (REGISTERED)
100-26018 (LOUIS WEINSTOCK)
100-69956 (HELEN WINTER)
100-128255 [redacted]

b6
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b7D

[redacted]

100-71566 (LACDBR)
100-30439 [redacted] (SI)
100-56591 [redacted] SI)
100-65645 [redacted] (SI)
100-33054 [redacted] (SI)
100-58679 [redacted] SI)
100-67803 [redacted] (SI)
100-71288
100-71306
100-39704 [redacted] (SI)
100-23334 [redacted] (SI)
100-60120 [redacted] SI)
100-64984
157-2325 [redacted] (SI)
100-32199 (UCLA)

100-71737 (NEW LEFT COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE)
100-70007 (CP COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE)

RHC/lch
(22) lch

Read by RHC

100 - 71737 - 146

SERIALIZED FILED
October 16, 1969
FBI—LOS ANGELES

LA 100-1763

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: PARKVIEW WOMEN'S CLUB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) DATE: 12-15-69

FROM : Director, FBI (100-449698)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Rerep of SA Francis G. Kahl dated 11-20-69 entitled, "Progressive Labor Party, IS - PLP."

Information set forth on pages 50, 52 and 57 of referenced communication indicates that several members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) are currently employed in the educational system in the State of California.

If you have not already done so, all PLP members so employed should be promptly identified. Consideration should thereafter be given to and a recommendation made for apprising appropriate state officials of the fact that these individuals are employed in the school system.

Prior to taking any action in this regard, however, you should make specific recommendations as to the identity of the state authorities to be notified.

100-71737-147

[redacted]

b6
b7C

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA. [redacted] walked out of a CP meeting in New York City, refused to stay where housing was made available for him, and instead said he was staying with a friend in the Greenwich Village area. It turned out that the address given was a fictitious one and immediately [redacted] and other CP members became suspicious of the actions by [redacted]. Informants close to the Mexican-American community and CP members have been told that when feasible, the question of [redacted] should be brought up. It would appear to some that the SCDCP is discriminating against the Mexican-American, while others were told to agree with the CP and question the strange actions of [redacted] while in New York. It is to be noted that [redacted] in June 1969 was the subject of an SACB hearing in Los Angeles, California. Every effort is being made to cast suspicion on [redacted], while at the same time accusing the SCDCP of being anti-Mexican-American. b6 b7C

The Los Angeles Office has closely studied copies of periodicals of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and on several occasions articles critical of the BPP have been used. These articles have been sent to certain BPP members and it is generally known that there is definitely no love lost between the PLP and the BPP locally. This office will continue to follow the PLP articles and continue to cause a split among the PLP and the BPP.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

Recently an organization called the Asian Radical Movement had a demonstration at UCLA 11/19/69. As a result of this demonstration, many individuals were arrested, including members of the Asian Radical Movement, Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) and PLP. As pointed out in Los Angeles letter 9/23/69, [redacted] at California State College at Los Angeles (CSCLA) has been told to make every effort to undermine the PLP, including urging that the CSCLA SDS chapter exclude all members of the PLP dominated Workers Student Alliance from the ranks of the SDS. When the arrests at UCLA took place, [redacted] contacted ROSE CHERNIN KUSNITZ, Executive Director of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (LACDBR), and [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-28-2011

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376150) 12/19/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-28093) (P)

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SM - C
(KEY ACTIVIST)

OO: Los Angeles

ReBulet to Los Angeles dated 12/12/69.

On 12/16/69, the Bureau was advised by airtel and letterhead memorandum that [redacted] returned from his trip to [redacted]. Arrangements had been made previously with [redacted] Customs Inspector, U. S. Customs, to afford a continuation search of [redacted] upon his arrival. The search took approximately two hours to conduct during which time all the contents from [redacted] briefcase and luggage were searched and reproduced by means of a xerox machine. Los Angeles is in the process of reviewing this information in order to set forth leads obtained from this information. The Bureau will be furnished with a copy of correspondence and miscellaneous information obtained as a result of Customs' continuation search. b6 b7C

In connection with the Bureau's request concerning current informant coverage, the following is set forth:

[redacted] is [redacted] of the Peace Action Council (PAC) and is a [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-71737-149

2 - Bureau (RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-71737)(COINTEL PROGRAM)
(1 - 100-74253)(NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE)

RHC/pjc
(5)

CLASS. BY 6922 XGDS2, INDEFINITE
11/29/74 1/6/95

[redacted]D
[redacted]D
[redacted]IZED
[redacted]D

[redacted] is well acquainted with [redacted] and [redacted]. This informant attends all PAC meetings at which [redacted] She has been able to ascertain pertinent intelligence information concerning [redacted] in the recent past. [redacted]

b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] is in a position to [redacted] and also regularly attends PAC meetings at which [redacted]

b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] is a source of Special Agent [redacted] Bureau of Identification and Investigation, Department of Justice, State of California. [redacted] has frequently telephonically furnished the case agent with valuable intelligence information concerning several of [redacted] past foreign travels. [redacted] This source reports that [redacted] appears to be suspicious of those who do volunteer work around the PAC office.

b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] is a source of [redacted] Investigator, Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. The Bureau is aware that [redacted] attended the World Council of Peace held in East Berlin, Germany, June 20 to 22, 1969. The Bureau paid [redacted] expenses to this conference at which time [redacted] This source frequently attends PAC meetings at which time [redacted] is always friendly to her. [redacted] In the event [redacted] is requested by [redacted] an immediate request will be made to the Bureau for authority to finance this travel. [redacted] has been recently recontacted regarding this matter and has expressed his cooperation in making the source available to the Bureau for foreign travel should the opportunity present itself in the future. [redacted] will be contacted by [redacted] and case agent

b6 b7C b7D

at which time she will be instructed to become more closely associated with [redacted].

[redacted] California, is the father of [redacted]. He is in periodic contact with [redacted] and furnishes all pertinent information to the Los Angeles Office coming to his attention. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] Special Agent, [redacted] California, furnishes valuable information concerning [redacted] presence at work on a day-to-day basis if needed. He also furnishes xerox copies of [redacted] monthly work record indicating regular days off and excused absences. [redacted] has long since exhausted his days of vacation and sick leave for 1969 and must take excused absence without pay. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] California, a neighborhood source, confirms [redacted] residence regularly and advises the case agent of any information coming to her attention due to [redacted]. She also has a neighborly relationship with [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Los Angeles is encouraging security informants to volunteer their services at the PAC office and also to attend PAC meetings. Those informants who have known [redacted] as a regular CP member prior to [redacted] have been encouraged to function in PAC in order to cultivate [redacted] and report on his activities. The above mentioned informants and sources have been made aware of the need for information concerning the activities of [redacted] and will remain alert in all contacts with him in the future. b6 b7C

In connection with the Bureau's request that consideration be given to any counter-intelligence measures, Los Angeles will remain alert to any situation arising

CONFIDENTIAL

which counter-intelligence measures may be effectively utilized against [redacted]. Such recommendations will be made to the Bureau for approval.

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b7C

The Los Angeles office is aware of [redacted] increasingly important role in activities of United States anti-war movement and is affording this case priority attention.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/7/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-111181)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-74253) (P)

SUBJECT: NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (NMC)
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Re Buairtel captioned as above dated 12/12/69, instructing selected offices to advise what coverage it presently has on the New Mobilization Committee (NMC) and prominent members of it's steering committee residing within its territory.

In the Los Angeles Division, business of the NMC is handled through the office of the Peace Action Council (PAC), 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, whose [redacted]. [redacted] is also the [redacted] of the NMC steering committee within this divisional territory. b6 b7C

In connection with the Bureau's request concerning current informant coverage, the following is set forth:

[redacted] is the [redacted] of the PAC and is a [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

100-71737-150

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-158917) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-74253) (NMC)
1 - 100-71737 COINTEL PROGRAM)
1 - 100-28093 [redacted] b6 b7C

GGB:paw
(7)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

OFFICE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 341-090 (11)

[redacted] is well acquainted with [redacted] and [redacted] This informant attends all PAC meetings at which [redacted] She has been able to ascertain pertinent intelligence information concerning [redacted] in the recent past. [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] is in a position to [redacted] and also regularly attends PAC meetings at which [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] is a source of Special Agent [redacted] Bureau of Identification and Investigation, Department of Justice, State of California. [redacted] has frequently telephonically furnished the case agent with valuable intelligence information concerning several of [redacted] past foreign travels. [redacted] This source reports that [redacted] appears to be suspicious of those who do volunteer work around the PAC office.

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This past week this source furnished information concerning [redacted] relating to the proposed World Council of Peace meeting to be held in Vancouver, Canada, in the near future.

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b7D

[redacted] is a source of [redacted], Investigator, Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. The Bureau is aware that [redacted] attended the World Council of Peace held in East Berlin, Germany, June 20 to 22, 1969. The Bureau paid [redacted] expenses to this conference at which time [redacted] This source frequently attends

PAC meetings at which time [redacted] is always friendly to her [redacted] b6 b7C b7D In the event [redacted] is requested by [redacted] an immediate request will be made to the Bureau for authority to finance this travel. [redacted] has been recently recontacted regarding this matter and has expressed his cooperation in making the source available to the Bureau for foreign travel should the opportunity present itself in the future. [redacted] will be contacted by [redacted] and case agent, at which time she will be instructed to become more closely associated with [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D California, is the father of [redacted] He is in periodic contact with [redacted] and furnishes all pertinent information to the Los Angeles Office coming to his attention.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D California, furnishes valuable information concerning [redacted] presence at work on a day-to-day basis if needed. He also furnishes xerox copies of [redacted] monthly work record indicating regular days off and excused absences. [redacted] has long since exhausted his days of vacation and sick leave for 1969 and must take excused absence without pay.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D California, a neighborhood source, confirms [redacted] residence regularly and advises the case agent of any information coming to her attention due to [redacted] She also has a neighborly relationship with [redacted]

Los Angeles is encouraging security informants to volunteer their services at the PAC office and also to attend PAC meetings. Those informants who have known [redacted] is a regular CP member prior to [redacted] have been encouraged to function in PAC in order to cultivate [redacted] and report on his activities. The above mentioned informants and sources have been made aware of the need for information concerning the activities of [redacted] and will remain alert in all contacts with him in the future.

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b7C

The Los Angeles Office is aware of [redacted] increasingly important role in activities of United States anti-war movement and is affording this case priority attention.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048) DATE: 1/2/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66519) (P)

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS
(Counterintelligence Program -
Disruption of the New Left)

Re Chicago letter to SAC, Portland dated 12/19/69, captioned [redacted] SM - SDS," and Chicago airtel to the Bureau dated 12/19/69, captioned as above. b6 b7C

Referenced Chicago letter set forth information received from CG 7397-S* on 12/9/69, regarding a conversation between [redacted] who was at her family home in Los Angeles, and [redacted] Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Bookkeeper, in Chicago. b6 b7C

During this conversation, [redacted] indicated she had just returned from a visit with a doctor friend of her mother's to whom she had gone because she had been feeling ill. Upon examination, the doctor found she is suffering from Gonorrhea and in all probability, has Tuberculosis as well. They discussed her health situation and arrived at the conclusion she must have contracted Gonorrhea from either MARK RUDD, SDS National Secretary, or BILL AYERS, SDS National Educational Secretary, inasmuch as she had sexual relations with these individuals shortly before the symptoms developed. She stated that despite her health, she has all intentions of returning to the National Office within a week.

It has been determined that all social diseases in California must be reported to the County Health Association, under a Confidential Morbidity Report Form, failure by the attending physician being a violation of the Health and Safety Code, Section 2500. However, there has been very little enforcement of this law for failure of the doctor to report same.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-40903) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-71737)

RER/dmb
(6)

OFFICE COPY

100-71737-151

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Chicago is requested to contact local and county authorities in Chicago to determine if the carrier of a social disease must report his or her infection to those authorities and what the penalties for failure to comply might constitute. In this vein, should there be a violation of law, it might be possible to disrupt the entire National Office of SDS through publicity indicating MARK RUDD and/or BILL AYERS are carriers of a communicable social disease. The possibility exists that perhaps these individuals could be arrested for failure to report an infection.

At the same time, Chicago is requested to look into the requirements in Illinois relative to tuberculosis to determine if there is some statute whereby local authorities might be able to intercede at the SDS National Office because of the presence of tuberculosis.

It is believed that should there be some violation of a health code which could be exploited and publicity given to the situation, such could serve as a detriment to individuals considering affiliating themselves with SDS.

SAC, Chicago (100-40993)(100-45316) 1/20/70

Director, FBI (100-439045)(100-449698)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReLAlet 1/2/70.

Relet sets out leads for Chicago to contact appropriate authorities to determine whether carriers of infectious diseases are required to report their infection to local agencies.

Chicago should promptly cover these leads and consider such action that might be indicated to neutralize the leadership of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as a result of the information developed.

Consistent with the security of CG 7397-S*, consideration should also be given to furnishing the information regarding Rudd and Ayers to a cooperative and reliable news service representative who could possibly use it as the basis for an investigation for news value. Prior to taking any action in this regard, however, Chicago should furnish the Bureau and Los Angeles with its opinion as to the feasibility of such action. The identity of the news representative that would be used for this purpose should also be set forth.

Los Angeles should consider steps that could be taken to neutralize Chain using her present infectious condition as a basis for such action.

Advise the Bureau of all pertinent developments under the above captions.

4 - Los Angeles (100-66519)(100-71737)

100-71737-184

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SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 29 1970
FBI - LOS ANGELES

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ALL SECURITY AGENTS DATE: 1/23/70

FROM : SUPERVISOR [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: NEW LEFT MOVEMENT - FINANCES
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

The Bureau by letter dated 11/10/69, captioned as above, noted that the New Left Movement and particularly the "Weatherman" faction of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) has undergone an ideological shift toward Marxist-Leninist revolutionary goals. Increased evidence exist to the effect that the Movement is regressing toward violence and terroristic tactics, including bombing and arson, to attain revolutionary objectives.

This letter notes that as the Movement shifts toward a hard-line, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary posture, it thereby narrows its base of support, and it is increasingly important to identify its source of funds. Undoubtedly many well-meaning liberal sources of funds are no longer available to the Movement.

There are recurring allegations that various tax exempt charitable foundations have contributed large sums of money, either directly or indirectly to the Movement. In order that the Bureau may be in a position to responsibly answer the high level inquiries which frequently show such allegations, recipient offices are again reminded to be particularly alert to the financial aspects of the Movement.

Any indication of financial support, directly or indirectly, by tax exempt foundations or large donations by financial "angels" should be promptly furnished the Bureau under the above caption. Recommendations as to whether additional investigation is warranted should also be set out.

1 - Each Security Agent
1 - 100-70289 (NEW LEFT MOVEMENT)
1 - 100-71737 (COINTELPRO)

jco/pjc
PJC

100-71737-155

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DIRECTOR, FBI (105-171500) 2/25/70

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70313)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

SM - MISCELLANEOUS

OO: San Francisco

Re Los Angeles letter to San Francisco 2/18/70.

For the information of the Bureau, it has been determined that the subject is now residing at [redacted] California, and is a [redacted]. b6 b7C

[redacted] Warrants Detail, Glendale Police Department, Glendale, California, was advised that the subject was in the Glendale, California, area and on [redacted], [redacted] was arrested by the Glendale Police Department on a warrant charging him with failure to appear. b6 b7C

On [redacted] appeared in Division 1, Los Angeles Municipal Court, 600 East Broadway, Glendale, California, did not have the benefit of counsel, and the case was continued to [redacted] 10:00 AM. b6 b7C

The Sacramento Office is requested to review the records at the Department of Motor Vehicles and ascertain if there are any further warrants outstanding for [redacted] or if he has a current California drivers license, it being b6 b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Sacramento (100-1418)(RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-64027)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-71737)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)
jco/pjc
(8)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

100-71737-157

noted that he previously had license number [redacted]. Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) might desire to serve the order on [redacted] which they had served by mail, however, DMV has stated that there was no acknowledgement of receipt of order in their file. If there are any warrants outstanding, DMV might desire to make this information available to the Glendale Police Department prior to [redacted] hearing on [redacted]. b6 b7C

Los Angeles, upon receipt of FD-128 from San Francisco, will make a determination as to whether to include [redacted] on any of the indexes of the Los Angeles Office.

Sacramento is requested to forward to Los Angeles any information received from DMV regarding the status of the subject's license.

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FOIPA
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